Hongkong Daily Press.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.

THE ADMIRALTY have given Official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward.

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THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE

July 5th.—Europe (*viâ* Siberia), per s.s. SINKIANG.

TO DEPART

July 5th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. TOYOOKA MARU.

July 6th.—Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.

July 6th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.

July 8th.—Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ANDRE LEBON.

July 12th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

July 12th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada, United Kingdom *viâ* Vancouver, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

July 13th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NELLORE.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 860

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [641

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 586

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
7.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and tour of tickets available for all cars not always full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. 600

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A.1., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

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	DOCK No. 1.	DOCK No. 2.	DOCK No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
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PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Lifting Power	No. 1	7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	„	460 feet.	„	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	„	68 „	„	68 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	„	22 „	„	26 „

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

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Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [36

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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Stations			Departure	Sakaki	Kobe
[illegible]	Shanghai (S.M.R. Steamer)		Lv.		Tues.	Sat.
	Tsingtao	„	Ar.		—	Mon.
	Dairen	„	Ar.		Th.	Tues.
[illegible]	Dairen (S.M.R. Trains)		Lv.	8.30 p.m.	Thursday	
	Mukden	„	Ar.	11.35 „		
[illegible]	Mukden	„	Lv.	11.50 „		
	Changchun	„	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday	
[illegible]	Changchun (Russian Trains)		Lv.	*9.00 „		
	Harbin	„	Ar.	*[illegible]		

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Stations				Sakaki	Kobe
¥ [illegible]	Harbin (Russian Trains)		Lv.	10.10 a.m.	Thursday	
	Changchun	„	Ar.	4.30 p.m.		
¥ 11.40	Changchun (S.M.R. Trains)		Lv.	[illegible]	Friday	
	Mukden	„	Ar.	[illegible]		
¥ 14.[illegible]	Mukden	„	Lv.	[illegible]		
	Dairen	„	Ar.	[illegible]		
¥ 40	Dairen (S.M.R. Steamer)		Lv.	9.00 „	Fri.	Wed.
	Tsingtao	„	Ar.	Noon.	Sat.	—
	Shanghai	„	Ar.	[illegible]	Sun.	Fri.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen. 2.

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The Royal Academy Illustrated (Published by Authority of the R. A), 1916	$1.60
Some "Frightful" War Pictures, by W. Heath Robertson	.80
W. M. Hughes: The Strong Man of Australia, by S. W. Sprigg	.80
The Discipline of Musketry, by Major O. St. Leger Davies	.40
The Story of a Prisoner of War: Personal Experiences at Wittenberg, by Arthur Green	.80
The Poems of Adam Lindsay Gordon, Arranged by Douglas Sladen ...	2.40
The Other Side of the Lantern, by Sir Frederick Treves (New Cheap Edition)	2.00
How Botha and Smuts Conquered German South-West...	1.60
For England, by H. Fielding-Hall...	2.75
International Finance, by Hartley Withers	2.75
The Soldier Boy, by C. Lewis Hind ...	.80
The Empire on the Anvil, by W. Basil Worsfold	4.50
The Medical Annual, 1916	$8.00
Workshop Figures Made Easy	.40
The Colonial Office List, 1916	12.00
The Soul of Germany, by Thomas F. A. Smith...	2.75
The Exporter's Handbook and Glossary, by F. M. Dudeney	4.00
Five Russian Plays by C. E. Bechhofer	2.75
The Mechanical Handling and Storing of Material, by G. F. Zimmer A. M. Inst C.E., with 1,000 Illustrations	33.50
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The Modern Cookery Book	80

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The Little Demon, by Feodor Sologub	4.00
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Initiation, by Robert Hugh Benson ...	.80
Mary, by Winifred Graham	.80
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FRESH VARIETY EVERY DAY.

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Hongkong, 20th June, 1916. 18

G. R.

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

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COLLECTION of used MACAU POSTAGE STAMPS in packets, ALL DIFFERENT.

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1916 851

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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1916. [618

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CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.

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BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON.

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G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.)				Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	E.	S.	W.			
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1501.	At the Junction of Jordan and [illegible] Roads and [illegible] Kowloon.	As	per	sale	plan.	10,480 (about)	464	10,48[illegible]

Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [654

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
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167

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort Health and Convenience, Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE AND COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

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1st February, 1915. 31

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The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

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THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern conveniences

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Special terms to monthly guests.

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NEW SHIPMENT
OF
VICTOR-VICTROLAS
AND
VICTOR RECORDS
RECEIVED BY THE
S.S. "GEORGIAN,"
INCLUDING THE LATEST
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [29

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING JULY 14TH,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
THE
NEW BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH:— The World's Record Breaker,
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."
SATURDAY, JULY 15TH:— The Great Gaiety Success
"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
MONDAY, JULY 17TH:— Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,
"GRUMPY."
TUESDAY, JULY 18TH:— From the Shaftesbury Theatre,
"THE CINEMA STAR."
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH:— James Welch's Greatest Success,
"OH! I SAY."
THURSDAY, JULY 20TH:— The New and Revised Version,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."
FRIDAY, JULY 21ST:— From the Royalty Theatre,
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."
SATURDAY, JULY 22ND:—
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY, JULY 24TH:— The Evergreen Record Breaker,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICE: $3.50, $3, $2 AND $1
Hongkong, 4th July, 1916. [870

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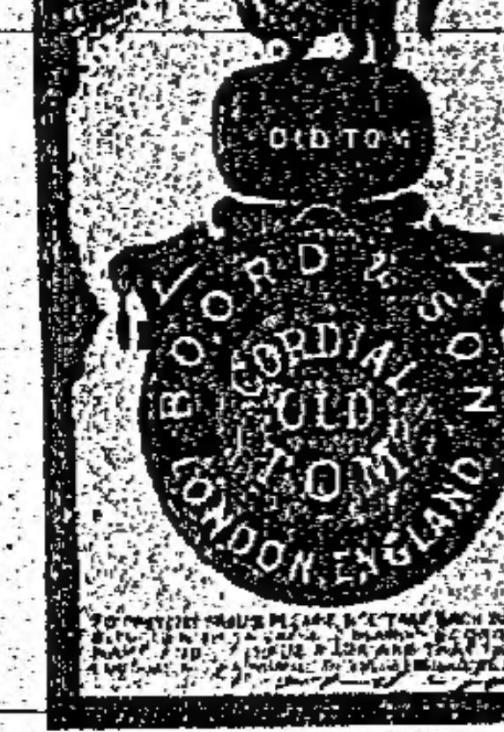

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MACGREGOR & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
15

NO MORE HEADACHES.

Headaches, intermittent pains, sharp shooting spasms, or steady, dull aches, over the eyes, in the back of the head, at the base of the brain or in the temples, quickly succumb to the soothing influence of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Every minute you suffer from a headache is lost from your life of usefulness or enjoyment—a most unnecessary waste since all kinds of headaches and neuralgia, all external aches and pains can be quickly relieved and finally cured by simply rubbing in a little of this great external remedy. It's sure—it's quick. Ask any one who has tried it.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

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Collected by Li Fung Shan, Chan Pak Tung and Yau Sui Chi:—Chan Pak Tung, $100; Wong Ping Shum, $30; Lung Yew Chee, $40; Haung Man Kee, $30; Li Fung Shan, $30; Nang Ket Hing, $100; Sun Tak Loong, $50; Wong Chuk Hing, $50; Chan Lung Nam, $25; Yu Chick Hing, $10; Hung Yick Chee, $25; Yau Sui Chee, $50; Yu Kin Chor, $10; Fung Kin Chor, $10; Yung Wai Kut, $10; Lung Chick Chor, $25; Lee Man Hing & Co., $50; Kum Hing & Co., $50; Kwong Sun & Co., $10; Sun Wo Tai, $5; Ming Kee, $5; Shun Hop, $5; Fung Fun Cheong, $5; Lee Tun Wo, $25; Wing Hing Loong, $5; Kwong Cheong Loong, $5; Chun Loong, $10; Wo Shing, $5; Yee Loong, $10; Yee Fung Chan $5; Sew Fung, $10; Ku Wo, $5; Fan Ping Yau, $5; Fan Ping Chee, $5; Yau Hing, $10; Wing Hop Loong, $5; Him Tai, $10; Wing Yick $10; Yee Sang, $5; Yue Loong, $5; Seu Cheong, $5; Yiu Tai, $5; Yau Tai, $5; Kun Shun, $5; Tak Loong, $5; Tai Tak, $5; Sam Shing Loong, $5; Man Loong, $50; Chai Loong, $25; Lee Yim Pak, $5; Low Cheong, $5; Ku Kee, $5; Yu Cheong, $10; Kwan Cheong, $10; Ma Wank, $20; Sheung Kam, $15; Mu Yun, $15; Lung Chung Man, $20; Ma Won, $20; Tam Ping, $10; Ching Yu Kwok, $10; Hu Tak Hing, $5; Ma Hoi Ching, $5; Chan King Kee, $5; Tsan Hing, $5; Tsz Tak Va, $5; Chan Chun Kwai Tong, $10; Shun Hing, $5; Ku Lai Chun, $5; Tung Fung, $10; Fok Kun, $5; Yum Kee Chan, $5; Wing On Sing, $5; Kwong Fook Chong, $5; Wing Kut Chan, $10; Pun Chun Yuen, $6; Yu Hing, $5; Tsan Foo, $100; Chinese subscriptions of under $5, $505.50	$
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Victoria British School	16.00
H.E. Major-General F. Ventris	100.00
Collected by Wing Kwong Tin and Leung Ping Fai:—Mr. Tam Pik Shan, $50; Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, $20; Mr. Tam Hing Yan, $10; Mr. Leung Ping Fai, $10; Mr. Ng Mui Chuen, $10; Mr. Lo Kum Chak, $8; Mr. Lau Tsz Ping, $5; Mr. Sung Ting Man, $5; Mr. Chan Pui, $5; Mr. Chan Pui Shum, $5; Mr. Tsang Sui Ting, $5; Sundry amounts under $5—$222	
Collected by Ho Fook and Ho Kom Tong:—Mr. Au Chak Man, $200; Mr. Poon Pui Yue, $100; Sir Chen Tung Liang Ching, K.C.M.G., $100; Mr. Siu Ying Chow, $100; Mr. Lee Hysan, $100; Mr. Lee Po Chun, $100; Messrs. A. Tack & Co., $100; Mr. Cheong Sum Woo, $100; Mr. S. W. Tso, $100; Mr. Ng Tak To, $100; Mr. Choy Kung Po, $50; Mr. Mok Kon Sang $50; Mr. Mok Wing Yue $50; Mr. Yeung Keng Tong, $50; Mr. Siu Kum, $50; Mr. Wan Tun Mo, $50; Mr. U Hi Tong, $25; Mr. Mok Sau Nam, $25; Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, $25; Mr. Chu Hon San, $25; Mr. Pow Kai San, $10; Mr. Mok Wo Po, $10; Mr. Sun Siu Ping, $10; Mr. Ip Lo Shiu, $10; Mr. Hung Po Wa, $10; Mr. Yu Yiu Shan, $10; Mr. Yeung Pak Lan, $5; Mr. Yeung Pit Kin, $5; Mr. Yeung Wai Lim, $5; Mr. Yeung Hong Lok, $5; Mr. Tam Yam Chuen, $5; Mr. Chan Chiu Cho, $5; Mr. Wo Chun, $5; Mr. Chan Kwok Wa, $5; Mr. Lau Sau Ming, $5; Mr. Lam Hi Ming, $5; Mr. Lee On, $5; Mr. Lee Lan Hing $5; Sundry amounts under $5—$22	
Children of the Kowloon British School	30.85
K.	20.00
Mr. J. Owen Hughes	350.00
Mr. W. G. Worcester	50.00

(Continued on next Column.)

HONGKONG HUT FUND.

A GOOD BALANCE FOR HUT NO. 2.

Surplus from 1st Hut	$ 656.03
Since acknowledged	90.00
H. Skott & Co.	100.00
"Wat Ough" per P. T.	50.00
A. M. Wilkie	20.00
E. M. F.	10.00
A. D. G.	10.00
L. H. Barton	10.00
T. J. Fisher	10.00
H. J. Nairn	10.00
J. D.	10.00
C. H. Davis	10.00
J. L.	5.00
Wee Alastair	5.00
J. Cunningham	5.00
W. C. Bond	5.00
G. A. R.	5.00
D. M. Reeves	5.00
D. L. Lyle	5.00
R. McIntyre	5.00
T. R. Chassels	5.00
L. S. G.	5.00
R. A. Wilkinson	5.00
R. G. Herbert	5.00
A. R. Austin	5.00
	$1,051.03

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

At the annual general meeting of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., on May 16th, the Chairman, Mr. Evelyn S. Parker, pointed out that for the first time in the history of the company the total income had exceeded £5,000,000, namely, £5,704,000. Towards this total every section of the business contributed substantially, and the underwriting surplus of £546,237 must be considered eminently satisfactory. The Fire premiums increased from £3,098,721 in 1914 to £3,207,468 in 1915, and from this source £353,806 was transferred to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. The net sum assured on new business in the Life Department amounted to £559,036, an increase of £21,000 over the previous year. War claims amounted to £37,348. In the Marine Department the premiums increased by £241,000 and now amounted to £578,007. After making liberal provision for reserve, the Marine Funds increased from £391,046 to £487,442. To summarize the company's operations for the year, from the Underwriting Accounts, there has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account the net sum of £539,424, which is a record for the company, and the Funds in these Departments have at the same time been increased by £165,000. Securities were written down drastically, and the usual dividend was paid.

CANADIAN M.P. AS PRIVATE.

In the Canadian House of Commons recently Mr. W. F. Carroll, the member for Cape Breton, South, attended the debate wearing the uniform of a private in an oversea regiment. When he rose to speak he was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Mr. Chan Tai Nam	10.00
Mr. L. Hamming	5.00
Ojagar Singh (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. G. W. Barton	50.00
Collected by Mrs. R. D. Harvey	109.00
Collected by Mrs. J. D. F. Mulder	100.00
Members of the Legal Profession	5,075.75
Mr. J. R. Greaves	100.00
Mr. E. H. Ray	100.00
Anonymous	100.00
Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Assocn.	400.00
Mr. W. Dunbar	500.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25.00
"Hongkong Hut" Fund	5,702.97
Mr. B. A. Hale	25.00
"Heelan Mac"	20.00
Anonymous	100.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards (Swatow)	10.00
Mr. W. G. Lay (monthly subscription) Swatow	20.00
Mr. F. K. Brownrigg (monthly subscription) Swatow	5.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey (monthly, subscription) Swatow	5.00
Mr. F. D. Bisseker (monthly subscription) Swatow	10.00
Mr. S. Barker (monthly subscription) Swatow	10.00
Mr. G. D. Pitzipios (monthly subscription) Swatow	15.50
Mr. W. Howard (monthly subscription) Swatow	3.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards (monthly subscription) Swatow	10.00
Dr. J. T. C. Johnson	100.00
Dr. W. V. M. Koch	75.00
Dr. G. P. Jordan	150.00
Dr. F. T. Keyt	75.00
Mr. N. D. Pullen	25.00
Miss A. E. Gorham	10.00
	$ 18,229.07
Monthly Subscriptions	3,896.00
	$ 22,125.07
Already acknowledged	104,026.89
Total	$126,151.96

The amount of $5,075.75 mentioned above consists of donations from 33 members of the Legal Profession, and, in addition, eleven members have undertaken to pay, monthly, a total sum of $205. Five other members have already subscribed, or are subscribing, to the Fund directly, or through other channels.

The amount of $5,702.97 mentioned above was paid over to the Fund by Mr. H. A. Cartwright, and the equivalent—£600—has been remitted by telegraphic transfer to the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters to provide a Y.M.C.A. Hut in France.

A further list will be published shortly.

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer,
War Charities Fund.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916.

RUBBER REPORTS AND DIVIDENDS.

LEDBURY RUBBER ESTATES.

The report of the Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited, states that the year commenced with 1,392 acres under tapping and at the close the total acreage brought into the tapping round was 1,430 acres. The output for 1916 is estimated at 663,000 lbs., of which 176,515 lbs. have been harvested during the first four months. After allowance for depreciation, for proportion of management expenses, and for expenditure on the area in tapping, the revenue account shows a profit of £48,043, to which has to be added £2,282 brought forward, making a total of £50,325. An interim dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid in November last, absorbing £8,145, leaving a balance available, subject to excess-profits tax, of £42,180, which the directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—That a final dividend of 25 per cent. (less income tax) be paid, absorbing £27,150; that the sum of £6,000 be transferred to reserve account, which will then stand at £30,000; that the sum of £1,000 be transferred to *employés'* bonus fund; and that the sum of £8,030 be carried forward.

LANADRON RUBBER.

The report of the Lanadron Rubber Estates, Ltd., states that the year commenced with 4,166 acres under tapping, and at the close the total acreage brought into the tapping round was 4,202 acres. The output for 1916 is estimated at 1,440,000 lbs., of which 372,393 lbs. have been harvested during the first four months. After allowance for depreciation, for proportion of management expenses, and for expenditure on the area in tapping, the revenue account shows a profit of £105,865, to which has to be added £6,623 brought forward, making a total of £112,480. An interim dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid in November last, absorbing £22,125, leaving a balance available, subject to the excess-profits tax, of £90,364, which the directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—That a final dividend of 17½ per cent. (less income tax) be paid, absorbing £51,625; that the sum of £3,192 be written off Batu Anam road account; that the sum of £2,607 be written off buildings and furniture account; that the sum of £5,000 be transferred to reserve account, which will then stand at £52,000; that the sum of £1,500 be transferred to employees' bonus fund; that the sum of £26,439 be carried forward.

CONSOLIDATED MALAY.

At the tenth annual meeting of the Consolidated Malay Rubber Estates, Limited, Mr. J. L. Loudoun-Shand (chairman of the company), who presided, said: If prices remain at about the present level we may look forward to a very satisfactory result, but I have mentioned before our result depends on prices, and a rise or fall of 1d. per lb. in the price of rubber makes a difference on our earned dividend of between 4 and 5 per cent. Since the outbreak of war, the directors of rubber companies have had many anxieties, among which the most important, perhaps, has been the question of management of estates. Our general manager and two others of the staff have come home to serve their country, and others who are left out there have had military duties imposed upon them. The question of securing sufficient and effective management has been a serious one, and will continue to be so long as the war lasts. At our last annual meeting I told you that the directors had taken it upon themselves to vote £100 to the British Red Cross Society and £100 to the Malaya Planters' Relief Fund, which you expressed your approval of. This year our dividends are doubled. Might we not also double the subscriptions? I always wish to incorporate shareholders in a movement of this kind, and it will give me great pleasure if this suggestion should, after the adoption of the report, come from a shareholder. I have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts and a final dividend of 58¼ per cent., which, with the interim dividend of 16⅔ per cent. paid on October 15th, 1915, making 75 per cent. for the year, be declared and paid, less tax.

EXEMPTED IRISHMEN.

SCORNFUL COMMENTS BY A LONDON MAGISTRATE.

Commenting at North London police court on a case in which a Belfast Irishman employed by a theatrical company successfully established that he was not domiciled in England, although he usually resided there for eight months every year, Mr. Hedderwick, the magistrate, remarked that it illuminated the circumstances in which British people found themselves in the midst of the greatest war the world had ever known.

For the first time in our history the Government had determined on compulsion for every English, Scotch and Welshman of military age, and no one could complain of it. But here was a young man, healthy and strong, who claimed to be exempt simply because he was an Irishman.

"From his point of view," continued Mr. Hedderwick, "I can understand why Ireland is regarded as 'a little bit of Heaven,' but Sackville-street now looks like a ruined corridor leading to a place far removed and much hotter. Incidentally the defendant, who claimed exemption, also claimed to be defended by the British Army and the British Navy, while he fools about the country with a party of players who, in sterner Puritan days, would be regarded as 'rogues and vagabonds' and placed in the stocks on their appearance in any town. Curiously, he is only claiming his right. So he will be discharged to continue his foolery, while Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen do the fighting."

F.M.S. IN 1915.

A PROSPEROUS AND QUIET YEAR.

In his report for the year 1915, Sir E. L. Brockman, K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the F.M.S. Government, writes as follows on the general condition of the country:—

The year under review has been a prosperous and quiet year for the F.M.S. The war has had very little effect on the country. The behaviour of all classes of the community (excepting, of course, the gang-robbers) has been exceedingly good on the whole. It has been necessary to enquire into a few cases of alleged seditious talking, but nothing very serious has been brought to light. Among the dependencies of the Empire, the position of the Federated Malay States is probably an unique one. It has a first-rate railway system built entirely out of revenue. It produces between 40 and 50 per cent. of the tin of the world. It was the first country to embark on a large scale in the plantation rubber industry, and consequently those who put their money into this industry have reaped the benefits of the high prices that have ruled hitherto, and the country is producing this year about one-third of the rubber of the world. The country's treasury is full and it has been able to lend several tens of millions to its neighbours. It is a great satisfaction to feel that it has been possible to give some material assistance to the Empire. The gift of the battleship *Malaya* could not have been made at a more opportune moment than it was. The services of the Malay States Guides have been given and they have acquitted themselves well. The ordinary cost of the regiment, while on active service, is being borne by the Government of the Federated Malay States. The Volunteer Forces on which the country must now depend for protection have been largely increased, involving a very considerable increase in expenditure. My object in recording the above facts is not to suggest that this country has done all that it can reasonably be expected to do, but merely to place facts on record. The question that must be put in every part of the Empire, and in every dependency of the Empire, before this war is concluded and the bill of costs is paid, is not so much what each country has done but what each can afford to do, for it is certain that the resources of the Empire will be strained to the very uttermost before a satisfactory peace can be assured.

MALAYAN COLLIERIES.

In his report for 1915, the Chief Secretary, F.M.S., says that the Malayan Collieries commenced to turn out coal during the year. The collieries have been connected with the railway main line at Kuang junction. The increase in the price of imported coal has created a great demand for the local coal, and it is estimated that 1,000 tons a day could be disposed of. There is a difficulty in obtaining sufficient skilled labour which cannot be obtained locally and will probably have to be imported.

RUBBER IN THE F.M.S.

Sir E. L. Broockman in his annual report on the F.M.S. writes:—The total area of rubber estates of more than 100 acres in extent was nearly 500,000 acres, of which about 98,500 acres were planted in 1915. The producing area was about 281,150 acres, an increase of nearly 66,000 acres. The amount of rubber exported is stated to have been 44,523 tons, of an estimated value of $93,660,621. There was an increase of nearly 14,000 tons compared with 1914, and it is estimated that in 1916 about 60,000 tons will be exported from the F.M.S.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

PLAN BY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

SLIDING SCALE OF TARIFFS.

The committee of the London Chamber of Commerce have been drawing up a practical scheme for fighting the trade war that must follow the great struggle now in progress.

One of the proposals is preferential treatment for countries within the British Empire, a favourable tariff for Allies, a heavier tariff for neutrals, and a formidable one for enemy countries.

"Every trade section has been consulted as to its wishes," said Mr. Charles E. Musgrave, the secretary, "and the scheme has been endorsed by chambers of commerce throughout the country. It is a comprehensive working system which could be put into operation at once if necessary."

It is understood to have been very favourably received by French experts in commerce. "The scheme," said Mr L. A. Martin, chairman of the council, "represents months of exhaustive inquiry and consideration among the business brains of the country. The whole of the chambers of commerce are now in line as regards a policy."

Opening the British Music Convention at Harrogate, Mr. Henry Billinghurst, the president, said there was no single great innovation in the constitution of modern pianofortes that was not originally invented and developed by British makers only to be copied by foreign competitors. Now was the time, he said, to secure Germany's whole £4,000,000 of export trade in musical instruments and Austria's £271,500.

It was decided at a meeting of chemical and allied manufacturers at Burlington House to form an association of British chemical manufacturers to meet German competition after the war. Dr. Charles Carpenter said if the chemical industry in the United Kingdom was to be made what it once was it could only be by pooling their resources of money, men, ability, and brains. Sir Edward Evans urged that they must be so organised as to be able to make demands and not requests to the Government.

AFTER FOUR Y ARS.

FIRST DEGREE CONG EGATION OF HONGKONG UN ERSITY.

[BY PROFESSOR MIDDL ON SMITH, M.SC.]

Unless something ite unexpected happens, the First D ree Congregation of the University Hongkong will take place in Novem r of this year. It was in October, 1 2, that the first undergraduates in he Faculties of Medicine, Engineering nd Arts entered the University. The were fifty-six of them. The permanen staff of the University then consiste of the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Charle Eliot), a professor of engineering, ecturer in physics and a registrar. The resent writer has had a few unique exp riences in the course of a lifetime, b he can frankly say that they fade into i significance as compared with that of eing the only professor in a British University for a whole year. The students have increased and so have the staff. There are now the Vice-Chancellor, nine Professors, ten full-time lecturers, and numerous part-time lecturers in the University.

The ceremony to be held in November should be of considerable local interest. There will be somewhere about twenty graduates. There are five or six in Medicine, and twelve in Engineering, while the number in Arts is uncertain, as one of the examiners is in India. These young men will appear in the academic costume of their *alma mater.* The gown is of a soft grey colour, while the different hoods of the three Faculties, contain red for medicine, orange for engineering, and blue for arts. The robes of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor will be distinctive. Most of the members of the staff will wear the academic costume of the Universities of which they are graduates, but the Wardens of the Hostels and the Registrar will have gowns of grey. The mace will be a prominent feature of the procession, for it will be carried at the head of it. A prominent local citizen, and member of the Council of the University, Mr. Ho Fook, has presented this interesting symbol of authority. As its name implies, it was originally a weapon, and we may assume that in the first degree ceremonies it was used to keep in order the unruly undergraduates. As the heavy end of this particular mace is of silver, engraved with the coat of arms of the University and with other embellishments, it is to be hoped that it will be used only as a symbol.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The early history of the University is so well known locally, and is so admirably described in the introduction to the annual official publication of the University called the *Calendar*, that reference to it here is hardly necessary. Those readers who visited the grounds at West Point on the day of the opening ceremony will remember that the only buildings then erected were the main building—containing lecture rooms, laboratories, and administration offices—the school of anatomy, the Vice-Chancellor's residence, and semi-detached houses for members of the staff. Just outside the grounds, to the south, there was St. John's Hostel, capable of accommodating about fifty students. To the north, and above the Conduit Road level, the foundations for Morrison Hall were being marked out. Since those days the building contractors of the Colony have been busy. Three new hostels—called respectively Lugard, Eliot and May Halls—have been completed. They can accommodate 176 students, and each contains quarters for a warden and a sub-warden. Five new houses have been built for the staff, just below the hostels, and the Vice-Chancellor's residence has been greatly enlarged. Smaller additions serve as a new workship, coolie and watchmen's quarters. A sum which cannot be far short of $400,000 has been spent on these new buildings for the University, all of which were necessary to provide the requisite accommodation. It should also be mentioned that St. John's Hall has been considerably enlarged. Despite these additions, further buildings will certainly appear at West Point. A well-designed library is very much needed, and we may hope that some wealthy Chinese visitor will answer the mute appeal of the present home for the books.

VALUABLE PRESENTATIONS.

The library has received valuable additions during the last two or three years. The famous Morrison collection of books now forms part of it. Mrs. Hardouin, of Shanghai, presented many books, while Mr. Ho Fook recently enabled the writer to spend $1,000 on modern scientific works. A few months ago a lady in England offered a collection of the "Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers" to the University. The Council of the Institution not only made the collection complete, but had them all bound. The Secretary of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers has been instrumental in obtaining a similar collection of the "Proceedings" of that Institution. Various local gentlemen have enabled the number of books on Economics to be increased, while additions have been made to other sections of the library.

In the course of time the University should be the recognised centre for South China for reference books of all descriptions. While there are probably many difficulties in the way of a lending library, there should be arrangements so that at almost any hour of the day any person with a permit should be able to make use of the books gathered together at the University.

THE COMPLETE INSTRUCTION.

We are now able to form some ideas as to the ability of the Chinese students, for ninety per cent. of the Undergraduates are Chinese. They come from as far south as the Straits and Bangkok, and as far north as Peking. The Government of Canton have endowed many free scholarships, while Yunnan, Chihli and Hupeh each send Government students. In the course of time it is probable that all of the eighteen provinces will send scholars.

The progress which these undergraduates make seems to depend very much indeed upon their school training. Before they commence the regular course of instruction in any of the Faculties they must matriculate. The Straits men have by far the best average knowledge of English. They are very practical and seem to be more self-reliant than most of the others. The most remarkable characteristic of the students, as compared with those in England, is their wonderful memories. It is simply astonishing. The most difficult problem is to make sure that they really understand the spirit, as well as the letter, of their work.

They are also very industrious. In all Universities there are students who take very much more interest in sport than in books. Such men are fortunate if they possess wealthy relatives who can afford to allow them to complete a four years' course in five or six years. It is quite a good thing to have such students, for they are perpetual reminders of the adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." There is a very great danger that Chinese students may forget that. They have a vice which is over-studying. We have had quite good students who have failed in examinations simply through overwork.

THE VALUE OF EXERCISE.

For that reason many of us who are interested in these matters are anxious that there should be every opportunity to improve the physique of the students. Among the extensions of the University, the new recreation-ground, just off the Pokfulam Road, is most valuable. Mr. T. Caer Clark very generously gave a great deal of his time to the problem of making the side of a hill level enough for tennis and cricket. Various matches have been played on the ground, which now contains an admirable pavilion. At some future date it will be extended, and then it will be one of the most delightful recreation-grounds in the Far East. The position is a great asset. The ground is not only valuable to the students, but visiting teams will also obtain the benefits.

It is most encouraging to find that several of the students who have graduated this year intend to pursue a further course of study. Some are going abroad and some are staying on at the University. In engineering there are the three branches of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Some of those who have completed the course in one branch are taking up studies in another section of engineering work.

The future of the graduates is full of interest to those of us who have been associated with them for four years. They will go out into this great undeveloped land of China and they must influence, however slightly, its future. We sincerely hope that they will take with them the best traditions of British Universities. There is a proverb which says "China is a sea which salts all of the rivers which flow into it." It is certainly a fact that you must work with the Chinese to fully appreciate them. Those of us who have to deal with these young men are, perhaps, fortunate, because they have had a good training in our own language and can easily exchange ideas with us. As we see this first batch of graduates go out into the world we cannot fail to be reminded of Japan. For the pioneers from Britain who first went out to Dai Nippon to teach science in their universities are still alive. They have seen Japan transformed. Shall we see changes in China?

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

IN POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

For being in possession of 270 rounds of ammunition a Chinese was fined $100 by Mr. Orme yesterday, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

THE ANCIENT STORY.

A Chinese woman who was arrested in New Street was found to be carrying 15½ lbs. of raw opium. She said she was carrying it for "somebody else." This excuse was far too ancient for Mr. Wood, who sentenced the woman to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OPIUM HAUL.

A man who declared he was a fireman on the *Fausang* was charged with carrying a parcel containing 10 taels of opium dross and also with being in possession of 51 taels of prepared opium. The evidence went to show that the man was apprehended because of his carrying a suspicious-looking parcel, which was found to contain the opium dross. He was taken to the Imports and Exports Office and upon being searched a girdle was found round his waist which contained the 51 taels of prepared opium, valued at $510. The man told a very old story to the Magistrate. He said that he was carrying the opium for another man who walked away when he was arrested.

For being in possession of prepared opium the man was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and for being in possession of opium dross was fined $200, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

EXPORTING CASH TO JAPAN.

HONGKONG CHINESE FIRM FINED.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the case was concluded in which Chan Pat Yuen and the Wah Yue Shing firm were summoned for exporting cash to Japan, contrary to the Imports and Exports Ordinance. The cash were contained in 100 cases and 36 bags, and at the previous hearing an adjournment was made on account of a legal point, Mr. Brutton, who appeared for the defence, contending that a firm could not be sued as a firm, and that therefore the Wah Yue Shing firm were not liable.

There was a long conference in Chambers yesterday and subsequently Mr. P. M. Hodgson, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, remarked that his worship had heard the evidence and on that evidence he asked Mr. Wood to convict both the individual and the firm, and also to make an order to the effect that the cash should be confiscated.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of $10 in each case, and made the order asked for.

THROUGH THE FLOOR.

HONGKONG MAGISTRATE AND TWO ANGRY WOMEN.

Two very angry women, one of whom bore traces of ill-usage, appeared before Mr. Wood the Magistrate, yesterday, and each vigorously claimed that she was the injured person. The case was one in which Mrs. F. Almario, of Bridges Street, summoned a Chinese woman who lived on the floor below, for assault.

Both the women had grievances which were considered sufficient to condemn each other. The Portuguese plaintiff claimed that when her children were playing about on the floor the defendant pushed a bamboo pole through the floor with the idea of preventing them enjoying themselves. The mother went to investigate the weird workings of the bamboo pole, and while so engaged was struck on the head with the pole, being cut somewhat badly.

The Chinese woman claimed that her ire was raised because the complainant prevailed upon her children to pour water through the floor into her room. She also claimed that complainant called her "bad names."

This statement led to a great outburst by both women, in Portuguese and Chinese, and Mr. Wood, becoming exasperated, said he did not believe either of the women, and ordered them to leave the Court at once, exclaiming "Get out, do"

HUGE U.S. WAR TRADE.

EXPORTS £773,200,000 OVER IMPORTS.

The balance of trade in favour of the United States—*i.e.*, exports over imports—since the war began amounts to £773,200,000.

The favourable balance for April is £37,308,600. For the ten months of the financial year the favourable balance is £335,740,000. The gold imports for the ten months were £68,780,000, while exports of gold for the same period were £14,000,000.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, June 30th.

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS MOLESTED BY PIRATES.

While two parties of Americans, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Waters and family and Mrs. Page and family, were proceeding up the Kityang river one of the boats was attacked by pirates at about 1 o'clock on the night of the 28th ult. The boat attacked was occupied by a lady and her children, with her servants and boatmen. The pirates brandished their spears threateningly, showing what they would do if resistance were offered. They removed several cases of goods of various kinds. Both parties returned to Kityang and reported the matter to the authorities. We trust that the magistrate, who is regarded as a very capable officer, will immediately capture the pirates and thus rid the river of a class of villains who are getting far too common in our neighbourhood. Both parties were on their way to the Hakka hills, intending to spend a few weeks amongst the quiet solitude of the mountains. We regret that their journey has been so disagreeably interrupted.

THE MAGIC JAR.

PECULIAR STORY AT HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

"He told me to put my 220 silver dollars into a jar in his house and that by this means each of the dollars would become two. I did so, and then went away, but I have not seen my silver dollars since." This was the extraordinary statement made by a Chinese in the Hongkong Police Court yesterday in a case in which "a friend" of his was charged with the larceny of $220, and also with false pretences.

The facts of the case as given by Detective Wills showed that the defendant got into touch with his victim in May, and outlined a scheme to him by means of which he hoped to run a most successful business. The complainant, who had recently come up from Singapore with a fair supply of ready money, decided to co-operate with the defendant and subsequently handed over for this purpose 220 silver dollars. The two men then went to defendant's house, and here the latter produced a jar in which he told complainant to deposit the money, by which means each dollar would become two. Complainant foolishly complied, and was told to go away for an hour and a half, presumably while the "magic jar" performed its fairy influence. When the complainant returned the defendant was absent and the jar no longer contained the dollars. Defendant was not seen again until June 30th, when he was apprehended in Hollywood Road, and brought to the Central Police Station.

His worship, after hearing evidence, said he could not believe such an improbable story, and the case was dismissed.

A "REVOLUTIONARY JACKET."

In the case in which a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a revolver and several rounds of ammunition, chiefly contained in a "revolutionary jacket," Detective Wills produced the interesting piece of clothing at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday. It was explained that the coat had a number of pockets made so as to contain clips of Mauser pistol cartridges. The pockets also contained some revolutionary documents and the "chop" of a revolutionary society of Kwangtung.

A fine of $1,000 was imposed, or, in default, six months' imprisonment.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 1st July is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 26 weeks.
This Year	$15,226	$355,633
Last Year	11,218	277,150
Increase	4,008	78,483

According to the Russian newspaper *Djen* 20,000 Chinese coolies have arrived in Russia to be employed as agricultural labourers. Their engagement was necessary to supply the shortage of labour on the land caused by the mobilization of all the able-bodied Russians. Other contingents of Chinese and Korean coolies will follow as quickly as they can be conveyed from the Far East.

The soldier in the train was dilating on his changed life. "They took me from my home," he said, "and put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said, 'No. 575, Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days' C.B. for giving him a civil answer."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Go To Bed Happy. Get Up Happy.
Wear a
Loose-Fitting
B.V.D.
(Trade Mark)
Short Sleeve, Knee Length Sleeping Suit.
Made from thin, cool fabrics that let the air through. Cut on full, free lines that prevent tightness at any point. The comfiest sleeping suit to be had. Not a penny more costly than night apparel of any other sort that you might purchase.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S
B. V. D.
SLEEPING SUITS

WHITE NAINSOOK	$3.00	PER SUIT.
COLOURED SOISETTE	$4.75	PER SUIT.

"AERTEX" CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

COAT CUT VESTS	$2.00	EACH.
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS	$2.00	EACH.

"AERTEX" ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

MEN'S NAVY
SWIMMING and BATHING SUITS
$2.00 AND $3.00 PER SUIT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[81

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return " "	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY, 1916.	
8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.* 10 p.m. *FATSHAN.*	8 a.m. *HONAM.* 5 p.m. *KINSHAN.*
THURSDAY, 6TH JULY, 1916.	
8 a.m. *HONAM* 10 p.m. *KINSHAN.*	8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.* 5 p.m. *FATSHAN.*

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 2,00 , | S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 9TH JULY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship
"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. *SUI AN.*
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. *SAINAM*, 588 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET,
HONGKONG AGENCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shippers and Consignees of Cargo by this Line of Steamers, that from the 12th July, 1916, during my temporary absence from the Colony, the business of this Agency will be carried on as usual by my Assistant, MR. C. E. TAVARES. Inquiries can also be addressed to the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, or to me, care of the Nagasaki Agency of the RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Hongkong Agent, RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916. 863

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £14,475,000.

FIRE, Marine, Life, Loss of Profits, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee.

Insurances accepted at Current Rates.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Hotel Mansions, Peddor Street,
J. DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
Telephone No. 200.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [873

G. R.

NOTICE.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

ALL Persons not exempted who remain in the Colony for more than one week are required to register themselves at the Office of the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

(a) In the case of Residents in the Colony, before July 23rd, 1916.
(b) In the case of new arrivals, within one week of arrival.

The following are exempted:—

(1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.
(2) Civilians in the permanent employment of the Colonial Government or of the Military authorities.
(3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.
(4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.
(5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 clauses specified above.
(6) Persons of Chinese Race.
(7) Persons not exceeding 18 years of age.

Forms of registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the Enquiry Office G.P.O., Hongkong, The Branch Post Office at Kowloon and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for failing to comply with this Ordinance is a fine not exceeding $50.

C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1916. [874

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA.

THE Motor-ship
"GLENGYLE"
9,500 Tons D.W.
will be despatched for the above port about End of August, or beginning of September, 1916.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [875

THE
HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.
(Assisted by MR. DENMAN FULLER).
GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF
WAR RELIEF FUND,
at BALL ROOM, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONDAY, 10TH JULY, AT 9.30 P.M.
Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., LTD.
TICKETS $2.50
Hongkong, 4th July, 1916. [871

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,
HONGKONG
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 31st August, 1916.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Liquidators,
Appointed by the Hongkong Government.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [797

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG, having Resigned his position in our Firm, his "Power of Attorney" is withdrawn as from June 20th.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [849

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed MR. FRANCIS CHARLES HERB, Manager of our Canton Branch, with power to Sign our name by Procuration.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [850

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG has joined our Company as a Director as from the 1st June, 1916.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Canton, 1st July, 1916. [851

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Time Keeping Office of Shipbuilding and Engineering Firm.

Apply, stating age and salary expected, and enclosing copies of references to—
"TIMEKEEPER,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916. [864

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.

For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th Jun. 1916. [785

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH PAYMENT of INTEREST of the 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the *Government Gazette* and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following Important Points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: the 30th June of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:
   a. All Magistrate's Yamen.
   b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.
   c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of $1,000 Bonds and of $10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "Big Dollar," and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS
Peking, 15th June, 1916. [839

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS.)

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1916, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 8 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA. RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	Tientsin & Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.	At Tientsin & Shanghai only.

The Interest less Income Tax at 5/- in the £ will be:—

		£	s.	d.
ON £20 BONDS.			s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)			12.	0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£		3.	0
Net amount payable			9.	0
ON £100 BONDS.		£	s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)		3.	0.	0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£		15.	0
Net amount payable		£2.	5.	0
ON £500 BONDS.		£	s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)		15.	0.	0.
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£	3.	15.	0
Net amount payable		£11.	5.	0

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [855

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
[415

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.
4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLETT CREST, 66, PEAK.
No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let Furnished, 6 Rooms.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished).
No. 69, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
35

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
[705

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).

Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East; Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses Complete.

Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vœux Road Central.
[836

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.

Apply— "BOARD,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[773

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
665

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[37

TO LET.
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[516

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
[90

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road.
[611

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.

Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[800

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.

Apply to—
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[803

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
[622

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co
[572

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
No. 1, HILLSIDE," THE PEAK.
Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD
Alexandra Buildings
[692

INTIMATION

JUST RECEIVED

PER S.S. *ATREUS.*

NEW STOCK OF

DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

13.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH JULY, 1916.

THE FIRST GRADUATES OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

THE interesting announcement which we are able to make that preparations are now well in hand for the first Degree Congregation of the University of Hongkong reminds us of the fact that this institution is realising the hopes of its founders. As far as is known at present, about twenty graduates will receive in November the reward of their labours for the past four years from the hands of the Chancellor of the University who is also Governor of the Colony. The ceremony will be of great local interest. Those of us who have seen similar functions in Great Britain retain mixed impressions of a dignified procession of learned men in brilliant academic costume, boisterous undergraduate wit and humour, and the quaint *formula*, associated with what is known as "capping" the young aspirants to fame. We know nothing of the details of the proposed ceremony in Hongkong other than those which are given in another column. We may be quite sure, however, that most of the residents in the Colony who have the opportunity will be present to witness that which is, after all, a historic event. Certainly, all the friends and relatives of the students will wish to see the manner in which the *alumni* of Hongkong are admitted to the honour for which, it is to be presumed, they have had to work hard.

As we review the short history of this local institution we cannot help feeling that it has been peculiarly fortunate. SIR FREDERICK LUGARD and his accomplished wife threw the whole of their great energies and influence into the project. They believed that it was a very great mistake to send young Chinese abroad as soon as they left school; they thought that such young men would become denationalised. They kept in mind the philosophy of CONFUCIUS, the central feature of which is respect for parents and the preservation of family ties. There can be no doubt whatever that, despite many successful and brilliant exceptions, the "returned student" from Europe and America has not been an asset to his country nor a source of unmixed pride to his family. We are aware that a few of the Hongkong graduates have made arrangements to continue their studies in Europe or America, and we regard that as a most admirable arrangement. Before the war it was quite the common practice in Great Britain for graduates to go to Zurich and other continental centres of learning. It is, however, a great mistake—and Europeans in China should emphasise this as much as possible—for young schoolboys to travel thousands of miles from their homes and live in a strange country. Yet wealthy Chinese had, and in some cases still have, no hesitation in sending their young sons into the whirlpool of life in London, Paris or San Francisco before they have gained a little stability of character.

The interesting problem now remains as to the future of these first, and the following, graduates of the University of Hongkong. They seem to have chosen one of three great paths in life. There are the doctors—most of whom, we are informed, come from the Straits Settlements. They seem to be assured of good practices. One of the first medical graduates from the University, DR. OZORIO, is already taking an active part as a member of the Sanitary Board in the public life of the Colony. There are other medical graduates from the University now practising in the Colony, and their work is valuable and greatly appreciated.

The most numerous batch of graduates for this year are, we gather, to engage in engineering work. This is not surprising. Above all other professional men China needs engineers and scientists. The tale has so often been told that China possesses great latent wealth, and is only waiting for the magic wand of science to liberate it. If only the minerals and the vast natural resources of the country would be developed, China would become a country of affluence. The surface has only been scratched, but geologists, mineralogists and engineers have seen enough to be certain of the wonderful results of a policy of progress. It seems as absurd as it is exasperating that all the water-power of the huge rivers should run to waste, that all the millions of tons of coal and iron should remain just below the surface of the earth, and that while some parts of the country suffer from devastating floods others are parched for lack of water. We must not blame the Chinese too much, for they are mostly ignorant of these possibilities. We have seen it stated that the only hope of the salvation of the country lies in a spread of scientific education, and we are inclined to believe it. It would certainly lead the Chinese to be more accurate and make them realise that knowledge of a certain type is power. We believe that these young engineers will be pioneers and act as missionaries of applied science in their own country. The present state of affairs in Europe has prevented the extension of the railways, but it has had a stimulating effect upon some of the mines. We do not doubt that China is capable of providing employment for thousands of well-trained engineers and we may hope that as the opportunities offered by the University of Hongkong become more and more appreciated and realised an increasing proportion of young Chinese who are intent upon developing their country will be trained in the Colony.

The study of Arts is not new to China. For thousands of years the favourite study of this people has been literature. They have the opportunity now of learning about the laws and literature of the West. They can also become acquainted with economics. It has been truly said that no Westerner can teach the Chinese business methods, but no one is quicker to appreciate the advantages of real knowledge in commercial work than the Chinese. It is noticeable that they have already produced modern captains of industry in the Straits. None of the books of SAMUEL SMILES gives a story of greater romance than could be written around the biographies of some of the Straits Chinese. We trust that the graduates from Hongkong will be equally successful in China.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

According to the Chinese Calendar, to-day is the "Festival of Heavenly Gifts." It is also looked upon by the Chinese as being the hottest day of the year.

Mr. A. [illegible] Wood, assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted a Chinese at the Police Court yesterday for taking two girls under the ages of 18 years out of the Colony. The case was adjourned for a week.

The Captain Superintendent of Police has issued a notice, which appears in our advertisement columns, calling on "all persons not exempted [illegible] to register at the office of the C.S.P." The penalty for neglect is "a fine not exceeding $50."

The Bandman Opera and Comedy Company are expected to arrive in Hongkong on the *Nellore* on the 13th inst., and they will open their season at the Theatre Royal next day, and not on Saturday the 15th inst., as originally announced. The piece to be presented on the opening night is "Potash and Perlmutter." The remaining part of the programme, as already published, stands unchanged.

At an examination held recently under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, the following candidates passed in Home nursing:—Miss Mary Anderson, Miss Nora Bascombe, Mrs. Alice Christian, Miss Minnie Cloa, Miss Vera Crees, Miss Hannah Evans, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Miss Irene Garth, and Mrs. Catherine Martin. Dr. Smalley acted as Hon. Lecturer to the Class, and Deputy Surgeon Draper as Hon. Examiner.

Many Hongkong people will be interested to learn that Captain (temp.) Major Edward Momber, Royal Engineers, has been awarded the D.S.O. for "conspicuous gallantry and skill in connection with mining operations, and who, by his energy and determination, achieved important successes over the enemy." Captain Momber is very well-known in the Colony, which he left upon the outbreak of war. As a Rugby football player he had few equals, and he was responsible for great games for the Army against the Club in the days when Rugby football was a frequent attraction here.

HONGKONG VOLLEY BALL LEAGUE.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES.

The Volley Ball Leagues organized by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. have just been concluded. The Queen's College Senior Team won the Open League with 9 points out of a possible 12. They were also the winners of the Schools' Senior League, gaining 16 points out of 18. Queen's College also won the Junior League with a total of 29 points out of a possible 30. Neither team has suffered a single defeat. This is easily a record in Hongkong Volley Ball, and the winners are to be heartily congratulated.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn presented the Schools' League trophies at the Y.M.C.A. ground yesterday afternoon. He was received at the ground by Mr. J. L. MacPherson, of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. E. G. Stewart, Secretary of the Leagues. Among those present were Mr. Grant, Headmaster of Queen's College, and Messrs. B. James, R. J. Birbeck and E. J. Edwards.

After a very interesting match, Queen's College *v.* Rest, which the Champions won in great style, Mr. MacPherson requested the Hon. Mr. Severn to present the Shield and Cup.

Mr. Severn said he noticed a great improvement in the play since last year. When last presenting the trophies he had advocated the development of the smash stroke at the net, and he was very pleased to see the success with which it was exploited by both teams. The game of Volley Ball was an excellent one for providing splendid opportunities for exercise in a limited space, and was therefore a very suitable game for Hongkong.

Mr. Severn then handed the Shield to Leung Pui Lam, the Senior Captain, and the Cup to D. Laing, the Junior Captain, amid great cheers.

The gathering terminated with cheers for Mr. Severn and Queen's College.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

12.45, July 4th.

Warning: Depression Northern part China Sea.

THE WAR.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY.

WHOLE PRUSSIAN BATTALION SURRENDER.

FRENCH CAPTURE ASSEVILLERS AND HERBECOURT.

EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

PARIS FASCINATED BY HIGHLANDERS' GALLANTRY.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Only fragmentary details have yet been received of the infantry fighting.

An episode which has fascinated Paris is the story of how two Scottish regiments carried three lines of trenches at one bound and penetrated the village of Monte Auban, slaying with the bayonet several hundreds of the enemy and capturing the whole staff of a regiment.

In the present cautious and methodical push there have been apparently few instances of fatal over-eagerness carrying the men beyond their supports, but the slimness and courage of the enemy were evidenced in a desperate fight at Thiepval, after the place had apparently been thoroughly cleared. The British had passed when the Germans emerged from deep dug-outs and other strange hiding-places and furiously attacked with machine-guns and bombs, while a tornado of shells of all sorts transformed the scene into a fierce conflict in a cauldron of green smoke, in which the wonder was that anyone could possibly survive.

The indications show that the Germans were in no wise surprised by the British offensive. They even knew the actual date; hence the success of the first onrush is all the more praiseworthy. The Germans' strongest defence was put up in battered villages and field-forts, in which they fought with the highest skill and obstinacy. The weak point of the German resistance was in heavy artillery, for he was throughout hopelessly out-gunned.

FIGHTING FLUCTUATES.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

LONDON, July 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—The fight fluctuated in the afternoon about La Boiselle and south of Thiepval, but generally to our advantage. Hostile counter-attacks south of Thiepval drove some of our troops from a portion of the positions they had captured early in the morning. Many hostile attacks elsewhere were repulsed with heavy loss. We continued to make substantial progress in some places. Very considerable armament and war material were captured. The number of prisoners now exceeds 4,300.

The *communiqué* speaks of heavy fighting south of the Ancre, but all our gains have been maintained. Fighting was most severe at La Boiselle and Ovillers.

"PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, July 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Heavy fighting continues, but is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boiselle, where the remnants of the garrison surrendered. Further progress was made in other parts of the battlefield, and additional hostile defences have been captured.

PRUSSIAN BATTALION SURRENDERS.

LONDON, July 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports:—A whole battalion of Prussian Infantry surrendered to the British near Fricourt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRACTICALLY NO CHANGE.

LONDON, July 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports:—At three in the afternoon fighting continued intense on practically the whole British front. There has been no change of importance above the Ancre river. We heavily bombarded Thiepval and at La Boiselle there was severe fighting. North of Fricourt we pushed forward our positions to higher ground. The situation here is promising. The Germans continue to heavily shell Monte Auban, but here we appear to be well established. Up to the present we have captured four thousand German prisoners. The weather is favourable.

CAPTURE OF HERBECOURT.

AFTER BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT.

PARIS, July 4th.

An official *communiqué* states:—South of the Somme the struggle was continued last night, and night-time completed a success for us. We completely occupied two lines of trenches in the German second line position on a front of more than five kilometres from Bois de Mereaucourt to the immediate approaches of Assevillers, between which, in the course of a brilliant engagement, we carried the village of Herbecourt, which the enemy had organised defensively. The northern and western outskirts of Assevillers are in our hands.

We progressed north of Estrees and captured more prisoners and heavy guns, the total of which is not yet ascertainable. We identified 39 German battalions on the French attacking front, of which, according to prisoners, 31 had suffered heavy losses and were completely disorganised.

BRILLIANT STORMING OF ASSEVILLERS.

PARIS, July 4th.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been no infantry action north of the Somme, where the situation is unchanged. The French are continuing their successes.

South of the Somme, east of Mereaucourt Wood, the French captured Chapitre Wood and the village of Feuillere, and Assovillers, the centre of a powerful defensive organisation.

The *communiqué* continues:—We conquered south of Assevillers the second German position to the vicinity of Estrees, and passed beyond the second position. In the afternoon we captured Buscourt, East Feuillere and Flancourt. Here the ground won reaches to a depth of five kilometres. Enemy reinforcements reported in the region of Belloye Santerre and others east of Flancourt were dispersed by artillery fire.

EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS.

SEVEN BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

PARIS, July 4th.

The number of unwounded prisoners now exceeds 8,000. Up to the present seven batteries, including three heavy, have been counted among the captured material. The number of mitrailleuses, trench guns, and other batteries lodged in casemates and several at Herbecourt have not yet been counted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS GAIN DAMLOUP WORK.

BUT FRENCH REGAIN POSSESSION.

PARIS, July 4th.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been no infantry action on either bank of the Meuse, and the artillery has been moderately active. On the left bank there was a violent bombardment at Poivre Hill, the Thiaumont work, and Damloup from a battery on the right bank, but the enemy did not attack Damloup.

On the right of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment the enemy strongly attacked the Damloup work, which they captured, but our counter-attack completely drove them out. The work remains in our hands.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS ADVANCE FIVE MILES.

AFTER WEEK OF VIOLENT ONSLAUGHTS.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

As a result of a week of violent onslaughts the Germans have advanced five miles on some sectors east of the Styr, but military experts are confident that the Russians can hold the enemy pending the development of General Letchivsky's sweep in Bukhovina.

The Russians have advanced fifteen miles south-west of Kolomea.

The Austrians are being hard pressed to cover their retreat towards the Carpathians.

BIG BATTLE AT BARANOVITCHI.

GERMANS HURLED BACK.

PETROGRAD, July 4th.

A *communiqué* states:—North-west of Baranovitchi a big battle rages. The Russians captured 50 officers, 1,000 men, and four guns. Fighting continues.

One thousand prisoners and five machine-guns have been taken on the Lower Lipa between Dubno and Sokul, where the Germans were hurled back westwards.

RIGA TO CAUCASUS.

RUSSIANS TAKE 2,300 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, July 4th.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been heavy fighting on the whole front from Riga to the Caucasus. It has been specially desperate between the Styr and Stokhod rivers, west of Lutzk, south of Buczacz and south of Smorgon, where great enemy attacks were repulsed, the Russians taking altogether 2,300 prisoners and numerous guns. The Turks are attacking everywhere in the Caucasus, but are being repulsed with heavy losses.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN STOCKS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The removal of the minimum prices on Indian stocks has revealed a 4¾ to 5 per cent. basis, with a disposition to purchase at the reduced level. Three per cent. stock is quoted at 62 buyers, and 3½ per cent. stock at 72 buyers.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

STATEMENT UNDESIRABLE AT PRESENT.

LONDON, July 4th.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant said that it was undesirable to make a statement on the Mesopotamia campaign at present.

CHANGE OF GERMAN FIRM NAMES.

LONDON, July 4th.

Mr. Hunt (U.) asked why a German firm, whereof one of the partners was now in Germany, after being ordered to wind up, was allowed to be acquired by a firm of another name with an agency in London and remain under the same management.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that the Raj was at present considering the matter and until a decision was reached he could not make any statement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH REBELLION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, July 4th.

The report of the Irish commission of inquiry has been published. It attributes the rebellion to the Irish Government's failure to suppress lawlessness. It does not attach responsibility to Lord Wimbourne, but says that Mr. A. Birrell, the Chief Secretary, was primarily responsible. Sir Matthew Nathan carried out the Government's policy most loyally, but he had not sufficiently impressed upon Mr. Birrell the necessity for more active measures. The report praises the conduct of the police, and does not attach any responsibility to the military authorities in Ireland.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SUN PO."]

NEW TUTUHS.

PEKING, July 4th.

Chan Bing-quen has been appointed Tutuh of Kwangse and Cheong Foongway Tutuh of Shensi.

ADVISERS' BUREAU.

The Government has proposed to organise an advisers' bureau for the North and South, to which important persons will be invited to act as advisers.

TRIAL OF PLOTTERS.

A special Court will be formed to try the chief monarchical plotters.

LUNG CHI-KWONG RECALLED.

The Government has advised Lung Chi-kwong to come to Peking, and has also requested Shum Chun-hsien to take the post of Tutuh of Kwangtung.

The Government has enquired of Tong Siu-yo and Wan Jao-yin how best to deal with the Kwangtung trouble, which merits investigating.

Lai Yuan-hung has replied to the Cantonese Guild in Peking stating that the Lung Chi-kwong case will be laid before Parliament.

Lung Chi-kwong has recommended three candidates for the Kwangtung Tutuhship, but these have been refused by Lai Yuan-hung.

GERMAN FOOD DICTATOR'S FEARS.

FRICTION ALREADY BETWEEN GERMAN FEDERAL STATES.

According to the newspapers, the President of the German Food Supply Board, Herr Batocki, made a short speech before the chief Budget Committee of the Reichstag. He warned the House not to expect any sudden change or improvement of conditions. Of special importance was the close co-operation of the new Board with the authorities of the Federal States, the Army, and the civil administration.

"Great difficulties," he said, "are arising out of the relations of the Federal States. From Württemberg menacing letters have reached me already protesting against the sucking dry of Württemberg by Prussia. Without the ready co-operation of the authorities of the Federal States, their organisations, and the entire population my efforts cannot be successful."

In the course of his speech before the Budget Committee Herr Batocki also said:—"The Army must first be provided for, and only then can the civil population be considered. The most difficult task will be the provisioning of the large towns. Whether this provisioning will be more or less difficult depends on the result of the harvest. The bad harvest of 1914 and the still worse one of last year were the cause of the situation which we deplore to-day."

An official statement issued to the German Press says:—"The consumption of meat must be restricted in order to guarantee sufficient cattle for slaughter and milking in the spring and winter."

FRENCH ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF JAPAN'S SERVICE.

M. Girard, ex-Ambassador for France to Japan, writing in the *Petit Journal*, said that "The effort of France and her Allies" Committee, in paying a tribute to the European Great Powers, was anxious to praise likewise the mighty and generous aid which Japan had brought from the beginning of the great struggle, and pursued against the Germanic Powers and their accomplices. The Kiaochow campaign and Japan's co-operation with Great Britain, France and Austria in policing the Indian and Pacific Oceans were a great help, as well as the revictualling of the enormous Russian armies. To these must be added the continual services rendered by Japan in associating herself with all the decisive acts of the Allies such as the London declaration, by which all the Allies agreed not to conclude a separate peace, and the Paris Economic Conference.

SITUATION IN CANTON.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS ENCAMPED CLOSE TO THE CITY.

Enquiries made by a *Daily Press* representative yesterday in authoritative circles went to show that Canton is in a very disturbed state owing to the proximity of the revolutionary troops of General Li and General Shum Chun Hsien. These troops, numbering over 1,000 strong, are encamped but sixteen miles from the old city, and in view of the fact that General Lung has frequently expressed a desire to go forward and meet the revolutionaries, fears are entertained that "anything might happen" before Thursday, when General Lung is supposed to be leaving Canton, he having been recalled. If nothing happens before Thursday the general opinion in Canton is that a peaceful solution will be found, but assuming General Lung decides to carry out his oft-expressed wish of crushing the revolutionary units, and to remain in Canton, disturbances are anticipated.

Many of the better class Chinese are already leaving Canton, and there was quite a substantial rush to Hongkong yesterday. Another fact which has proved disquieting to the Cantonese is that it is common knowledge that the revolutionaries who are encamped so close to the city are well-armed, well-drilled, and generally very active; more so than the men who compose General Lung's army, and the opinion is held that, should General Lung go forth to meet the rebels things will not go well with him. Thus, the Canton people hope that Lung will consider discretion to be the better part of valour and leave Canton.

Some concern is also felt by the inhabitants on the Shameen, though quite a friendly notice has been issued by General Lung requesting the Shameen inhabitants not to use the bund which passes near his quarters.

At present the City is quiet, but there is an under-current of feeling that anything is likely to happen at very short notice.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

The following are the weights in the Handicap events to be decided on Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley:—

¾ MILE HANDICAP.

	lbs.
Ploughed Field	157
Cilgwyn	157
Electric Light	156
Antony	155
Birdwood	151
Sunshine	150
Bluffer	148
Durham Chief	146

ONCE ROUND HANDICAP.

	lbs.
Standard Dahlia	166
King Jack	161
Matabele	161
Makoni	161
Peter Doody	155
Social Schemer	154
Forester	154
Ploughed Field	153
Middlesex Chief	153
Sunshine	150
China Coaster	148
Durham Chief	146

1¼ MILE HANDICAP.

	lbs.
Standard Dahlia	162
King Jack	158
Matabele	158
Makoni	158
Matchbox	158
Social Schemer	152
Dunkeld	151
Forester	149
Ploughed Field	148
Sunshine	145

DISTANCE HANDICAP.

	yds.
Electric Light	—
Cilgwyn	15
Birdwood	20
Sunshine	25
George	25
Tamby	25
Bluffer	35
Borneo Chief	40
Skelp	45
Snowflake	50
Maybey	55
Tinker	65
Beattock	75
Redshanks	85

BIG BAG OF SUBMARINES.

A striking reference to the success of anti-submarine operations of the British and Allied Fleets appears in the latest issue of the *Scientific American*. The passage runs as follows:—"A prominent American business man, who has recently returned from an extended business trip among the belligerent nations of Europe, tells us he was reliably informed the Allies had netted a total of 130 submarines. Not long before this our Navy Department learned through its own private sources of information the total number of submarines captured or destroyed by this and other means was 127."

THE MOVE ON NINEVEH.

BATTLES ON CLASSIC GROUND.

The Russian strategic scheme on the Asiatic front, wrote the Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* recently, has been developed with a rapidity and success which bid fair to make this campaign a model for future military text-books. I indicated recently that Russia would probably make a strategic, rather than a tactical, attack upon Baghdad. The official bulletin issued last night confirms this. Russia has quietly moved into Mesopotamia by the shortest and easiest road, running from south of Lake Urmia, in Persia, by Suj Bulak, and Ushnu to Revandus and Mosul, or the ancient Nineveh. When this movement began we have not been officially informed, but Ushnu and Suj Bulak were taken by the Russians originally just a year ago. To-day the Russian columns are within fifty miles of the level easy road of ancient Nineveh, where the German Baghdad Railway reaches the Tigris a couple of hundred miles north of Baghdad. The mountain ranges dividing Turkish from Persian territory have been crossed, and the Russian column at Revandus is in rich fertile territory within a cavalry ride of Mosul. The enemy forces in this direction were routed and fled, abandoning guns, rifles, and ammunition. The region is classic ground, for within easy march of the Russian vanguard lies Arbela, where Alexander the Great overthrew Darius twenty-two centuries ago.

PROBABLE RUSSIAN SURPRISE.

The character and amount of the opposition to be expected at Nineveh (Mosul) can only be conjectured, but as the railway runs at least thus far, the appearance of a Russian column from the Suj Bulak region must cause some hasty redisposition of the enemy forces if the railway, upon which the Baghdad armies depend for the munitions and reinforcements already on the way, is to be saved from Russian attack. The probability is that the Russians have moved with the speed and silence which ensure surprise. In this case it may safely be taken that the Baghdad Railway is already cut, as it runs on the left bank of the Tigris and has been for twenty-four hours, within a cavalry ride. With the raiway working to Tabriz and the steamers on Lake Urmia, the Mosul Persian column is peculiarly well placed in regard to supplies, apart from the fact that the route lies through some of the richest territory in the world. These facilities point to this column being a force of considerable magnitude. The Turks, meanwhile, under German guidance are exerting their utmost efforts to inflict a defeat upon the Russian centre, but without success. The Russians are containing, without undue difficulty, the reinforced armies which the German Generals have hurried up to prevent the Russian securing full use of the Trebizond-Erzerum Highway.

AUSTRO-GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

It is stated here that Germany has sent to the aid of Turkey one division of German troops and a brigade of Austrian cavalry, together with vast stores of war material, ranging from guns to wire. When the latter will reach any point where it can be used is doubtful having regard to the roads in Asia Minor. The Turco-Persian front is, of course, for Germany only of secondary importance now that Russia has killed all the German hopes of raising the Mussulman Orient against civilized Christendom. Nevertheless, some twenty thousand men seem to be somewhat paltry support in Turkey's desperate straits after the lavish promises made by Germany. Russia is steadily pursuing her strategic plan on the Asiatic front. Having completed the conquest of Armenia, Russia is busy consolidating the means of communication in the occupied territory, while repulsing all Turco-German attacks and occasionally delivering telling but short blows in retaliation.

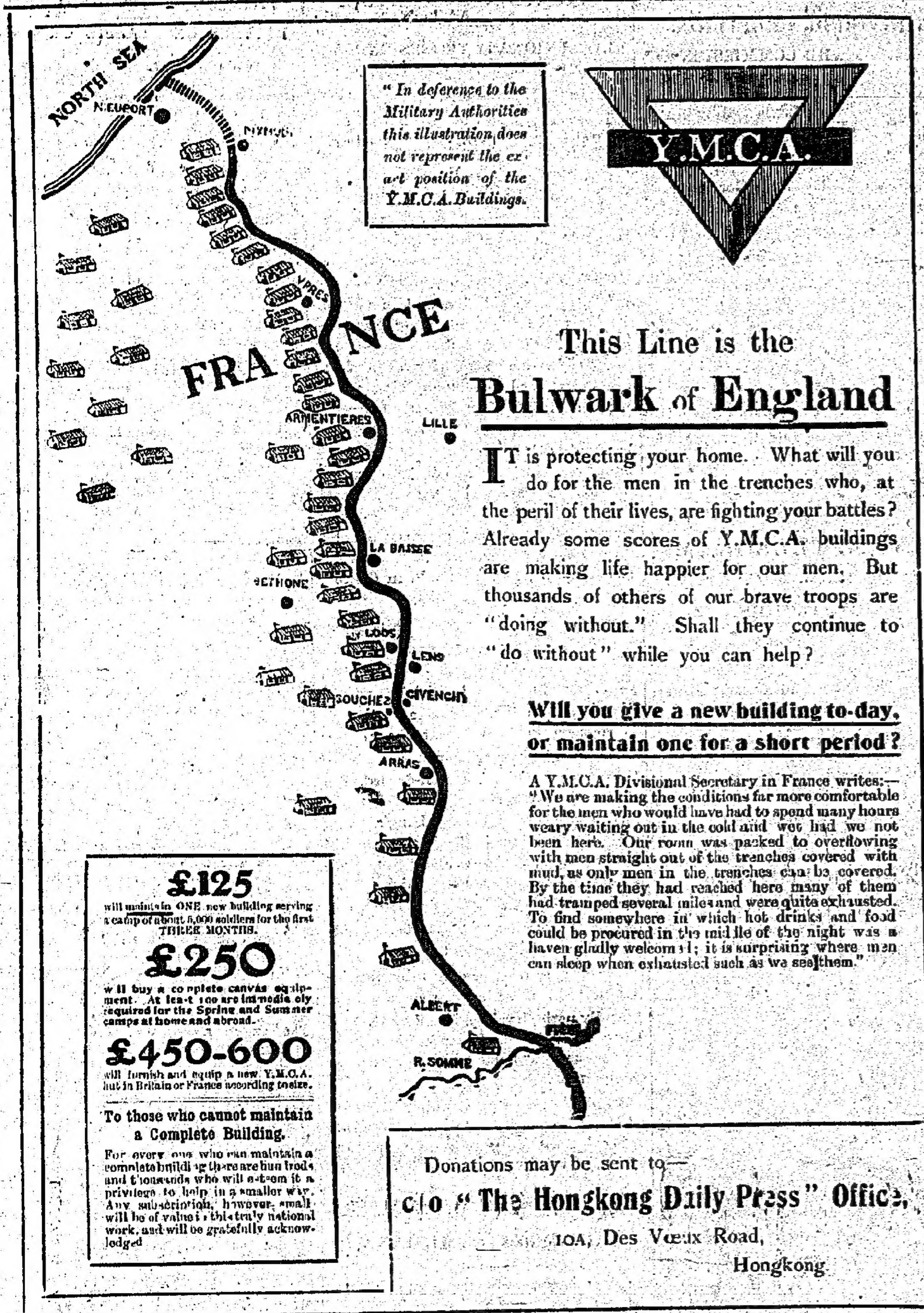
THE MAIN OBJECTIVE.

The main objective now in Asia is Baghdad, and Russia is following the route taken by the succession of the great world conquerors of historic and semi-historic ages long before the Christian era. At present Germany appears to be directing her meagre supports towards the Turkish centre on Erzingan. Some units belonging to Austrian regiments recently engaged in Galicia have been identified already during the recent fighting. But one odd division, even when all of it has arrived, can hardly now turn the scale against Russia in Asia. At the same time, Russia must henceforth deal with the Bagudad armies before pushing too far westwards towards Constantinople. Had the British forces in Mesopotamia been anything like adequate to the task set them, if they had not engaged in a foolhardy adventure without proper preparation, the proper organization, or even sufficient examination of the known or appreciable factors of the situation, perhaps the Russians might have safely contiued their westward drive.

Political objectives, when attained, are sometimes useful in war, but when they fail so egregiously as the Gallipoli and Mesopotamia wild-goose chases, they stultify the military plans of a campaign to a degree out of all proportion to their worth even in the miraculous event of their success. Russia must now make good her left flank by dealing with the Baghdad armies and those in Mesopotamia before pushing further westwards. Or, as perhaps the circumstances may show, now that the enemy proves to have inadequate resources in men to cover all his over-extended responsibilities, the Russians, by delivering a heavy attack towards Baghdad, may compel the enemy to present a much thinner line of defence at other cardinal points of the grand strategic front in Asia.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The annual conference of the Australian Chambers of Commerce recently carried a series of resolutions urging the adoption of a system of preferential trade within the British Empire, with favoured treatment of the Allied nations, fair and reasonable treatment of neutral nations, a surtaxed tariff against enemy nations, and stringent provisions to prevent the dumping of enemy goods.



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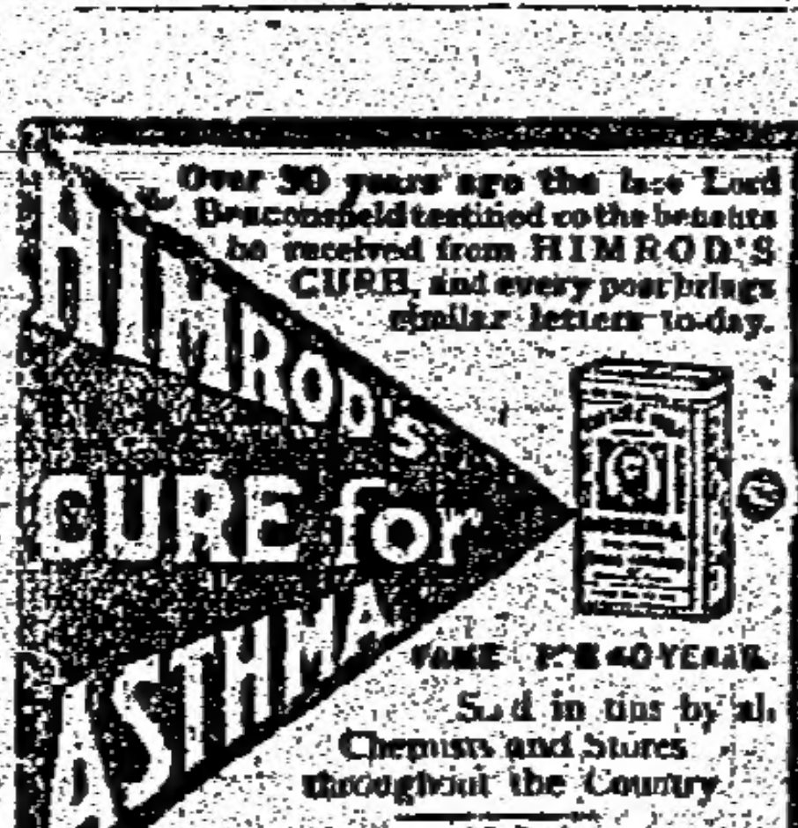

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SOCIETY FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

During the past year, the question as to the disposal of the stocks of Indian Opium remaining in the hands of the dealers at Shanghai and Hongkong has been settled by a compromise. The Chinese Government, on condition of receiving an extra tax of 3,000 taels per chest on the 6,000 chests at Shanghai, agreed that the three remaining maritime provinces, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Kwangtung, which had not yet been closed to the import of Indian Opium, should remain open till March, 1917, the date at which the last Opium shops in Shanghai are also to be closed. The British Government assented to this arrangement, and the British and Chinese Commissioners who had been sent into Kiangsi to enquire into its claim to have put an end to poppy growth were recalled. An agreement was subsequently effected between the Opium Suppression Commissioners for the above three provinces and the Hongkong opium merchants, by which the 1,200 chests in stock at Hongkong were to be bought for sale under a monopoly in the province of Kwangtung within a period of eighteen months, expiring also in March, 1917. The Chinese Government would receive an extra tax of 6,000 taels per chest on the Opium.

We profoundly regret that the failure of the British Government and people to rise to the moral level required to end the Indo-Chinese Opium trade by buying up these stocks on reasonable terms has involved the continuance of this immoral trade, so that the Chinese people are being made to pay enormous profits to the merchants who speculated in the means of vice. At the same time we are glad to look forward to the final ending of this traffic in another twelvemonth. Thei continuance of the trade in these three provinces is naturally being accompanied by much smuggling, and by renewed attempts to grow the poppy in various parts of China. In the International Settlement of Shanghai, one-half of the licensed opium shops have now been closed, in pursuance of the arrangement reported last year. In the French settlement a similar process has been begun.

GROWING MORPHIA IMPORTS.

During the year, attention has been called to the alarming increase of the exports of morphia from Great Britain to the Far East. The Board of Trade returns give the following particulars:—

Export of Morphia from Great Britain in 1911,	208,646 oz.
" " in 1912,	276,572 oz.
" " in 1913,	404,174 oz.
" " in 1914,	504,020 oz.

(The returns for 1915 are not yet published.)

A large portion of this morphia goes to Japan, and is thence smuggled into Manchuria, where the noxious habit of injecting morphia has become extremely prevalent. This trade is carried on in defiance of the Treaties of 1902, concluded with China at the close of the Boxer troubles.

OPIUM IN MALAYA.

In the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States the consumption of Opium has somewhat decreased, partly owing to the increased selling price fixed by the Government, partly to the effects of the war. The Straits Government now purchases opium direct from the Indian Government, an arrangement which should greatly diminish the risk of smuggling.

From a statement recently published at Singapore, we learn that the total revenue of the Straits Settlements for the year 1914 was $14,016,882, of which $8,045,204, or 57 per cent., was derived from the sale of opium. The expenditure for the same year was $10,180,189. The taxation on other classes of the community is very light, there being no income tax, no land tax, no house duty, and no customs except a small duty on spirits, and one of 5 cents per gallon on petroleum. Thus the Chinese, who form just one-half of the population, and of whom the great majority are working coolies, are made to pay more than one half of the revenue, this revenue being largely in excess of the actual expenditure. "It is not infrequent for Chinese of the lower classes to spend one-fourth of their income on opium." These facts make it easy to understand why the European community, with rare exceptions, is indifferent, if not actually hostile, to all proposals for the suppression of the opium trade. If the demand of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Singapore in 1907 for the cessation of the trade in five years had been heeded, this scandal on British government would have been brought to an end before the present time. Why should British administrators be behind those of China in this great moral reform?

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The position of the Indian Government, in continuing to produce opium on a considerable scale for non-medical purposes, demands the serious attention of all who desire that the British administration of that great country should be freed from the reproach of pandering to vice. Although the export to China has been brought to an end, opium is still being cultivated and prepared in India, under more or less direct Government patronage and control, for non-medical use by British subjects in India and Burma, in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and in Hongkong. It is also exported to the French Colonies in India and Indo-China, the Dutch possessions in Java, Sumatra, and other islands, the Portuguese territory of Macao, and Siam. In the Indian Budget debate of 1914, an Indian member put the very cogent question: "Why, if the use of opium is deleterious to Chinamen, and the export of the drug to China is therefore prohibited, should it be exported to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and other parts of the world? Are not the residents of these places also human beings, and do they not require the same humanitarian consideration from the Indian Treasury as the Chinamen have secured?" It may not be possible, during the present world conflict, to press this question with effect. But as soon as peace is restored, we must be prepared to urge upon the British Government of India that it should undertake, in friendly co-operation with the Governments of France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Siam, to bring to an end these evil remains of an evil trade.

WHAT NEXT?

MY FORECAST OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

A dense and perplexing obscurity has veiled the broader movements of the war during the last few weeks. Everybody in this country is asking what will happen next, but no one able to speak can read the riddle.

We hear in imagination the terrific reverberations of Verdun, the opening roar of Hindenburg's guns on the Dvina, the grinding of the cracking ice-floes in the Upper Baltic, the steady tramp of the Grand Duke's columns on the Anatolian plateau. Everywhere there is immensity of preparation and ample movement, but the underlying *purpose* is hidden from the multitude and from us all. We can only make guesses.

We are confronted by mysteries. We see the successive pulsations of the mighty German onslaught at Verdun and are puzzled. We see the Austrians striking madly, but with limited success, against the Italian armies in the Trentino. We see huge forces on both sides manœuvring on the Russian front, but no real beginning. We see a great immobile Franco-British army at Salonica, an immobile British army in Egypt, an immobile British army on the Tigris. We see the main Russian forces in Armenia still fighting less than forty miles beyond Erzerum, which fell more than three months ago.

The war seems to stand as still as "Joshua's moon in Ajalon." We are not in the least impatient, but we wonder a little whether the larger aspects of the conflict have become petrified.

Let us therefore ask ourselves again: *What will happen next?* Let us try to peer into the heart of the mystery.

* * * * *

I will begin with a simple proposition which appears to be undeniable. We have been deluged with figures about the enemy's reserves, about the reserves of our Allies, about the reservoir of man-power in these islands. I am sure these interminable calculations are of value to experts, but they leave me cold. I prefer to put the thing more concisely. My simple and, I believe, undeniable proposition is this: No Power now engaged in the war will ever be able to put greater strength *in the fighting line* than will be possible this summer.

The deduction is reasonably clear. We are approaching the true culminating point of the war. When M. Briand said last week, "The decisive hour is at hand," he doubtless meant that the veil will suddenly be riven asunder and tremendous events will be disclosed in progress.

It is foolish to talk just now about the end of the war, which may go on indefinitely. *What is certain is that the campaigns of this summer will impart to the war a character and direction from which its final outcome may be determined.* Both sides are braced up for a struggle greater than any yet witnessed. This is the year of fate. *Mistakes made henceforward may perhaps be irretrievable.* This country in particular has no more time or strength to waste in reckless speculative adventures.

We may be confident, then, that at any moment now we may see the inauguration of movements meant to be decisive in their ultimate effects. The prospective policy of the Allies is absolutely unknown, nor can we construct theories about it. No such silence is imposed regarding the probable objects of the enemy. After all, the Germanic Powers are most in need of a quick decision. They, with their greater shortage of food, can least afford to pause. Why, then, has Germany paused at all?

* * * * *

The answer in one word is—*Verdun.* It appears to be now agreed that the Germans fully expected a vast triumph at Verdun, and that on the whole they have come badly to grief. Their later losses may perhaps have been magnified, but when their own allies are telling them that they have failed we need discuss the verdict no farther. Why do they continue their attacks around Verdun? There are three feasible explanations, which are interdependent.

First, they have gone on hoping against hope that by a reckless sacrifice of men, and by extending their attacks on the left bank of the Meuse, they would pierce the French positions.

Second, the German nation is so overstrung just now that it is capable of either intense exaltation or profound depression, but knows no phlegmatic mean. The internal condition of Germany is such that her rulers dare not disengage themselves before Verdun until they can offer fresh prospects of victory elsewhere.

Third, the scene of the great summer campaign is to be Northern Russia, beyond the River Dvina, and owing to climatic conditions it has been timed to begin *exactly a month later than last year's advance in the milder climate of Galicia.*

These, as I have said, are only guesses, but if the third point is correct, it explains many things. Three alternative theories have been suggested in some quarters. The first is that of an advance on Salonica, which may be instantly rejected, because Macedonia is not a decisive area, and never will be. The second is that of an attack on the British front in France and Flanders, which may be regarded as improbable, for it now holds out no better chance of success than the assault on Verdun. The third is that of an advance south of the Pinsk marshes upon Kieff and Odessa, which is equally unlikely, although it may be attempted in conjunction with the northern thrust towards Petrograd. The expectation of an attack on the British front seems very persistent, and is the subject of daily warnings from Holland and Belgium.

If signs and portents count for anything, the next great battle should be fought around Riga, with perhaps a simultaneous effort to cut the important railway which passes south-east of Dvinsk to Polotsk and Petrograd. It is well-known that there are Eastern and Western schools of strategists in the German military councils. The Western school were given their chance before Verdun and lost. Hindenburg's theory of trying to overcome Russia first, and then falling in full strength on the Western Allies, is probably to be tried again. It is far more risky for Germany than it was last year, in a thousand ways which need not be indicated; but with food shortage, diminishing reserves of men, and a discontented populace, Germany must now take appalling risks. Riga alone will not avail her. If she turns eastward it must be Petrograd or final failure.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

* * * * *

The ice in the Baltic and the inevitable delay while the ground hardens after the thaw in Northern Russia are probably the true explanations of the stationary character of the war. And what will the Allies be doing in France while Hindenburg turns once more towards the morning light of the East? Germany is clearly apprehensive. She moves German from her normal forces in the West. What of the great Franco-British Army at Salonica, soon to be reinforced by the reorganised Serbian Army? What of the scattered hosts gathering round doomed Turkey, the army of Egypt, the army of the Tigris, the Russian columns penetrating into Asia Minor? We may note these factors but cannot comment on them. All that will be said here is that though the Grand Duke has done wonders, he cannot work miracles. On his main front he has advanced little more than thirty miles in three months. The dreams of a Russian advance to the Bosphorus are absurdly premature. The men who dream them study maps but not orography, climate, and supplies.

The stage is set, the armies are in motion, the curtain will soon be rung up. I do not for a moment believe that the war will end this year, but I believe this year will decide. The omens are on the whole favourable for the Allies, though not too favourable. The one remaining possibility is that Germany may try to strike on both fronts at once. Remember always that war is full of surprises; that the most unexpected things may happen; that the German High Sea Fleet is still unbeaten; and that, having drawn the sword for the mastery of the world, *Germany will assuredly never sheathe it without attempting to invade these islands.*

ANOTHER WITTENBERG.

TYPHUS PATIENTS DESERTED AT STENDAL.

The experiences of Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas, a French physician, in two German prison camps are recorded in the current number of the *British Medical Journal* in an article that recalls the scandalous conduct of the German authorities during the typhus epidemic at Wittenberg.

After a period of detention at Altengrabow Dir. Ribadeau-Dumas was sent with other doctors, French and Russian, on February 8th, 1915, to Stendal. There the prisoners were persecuted in all sorts of ways. The state of things was so bad that the higher authorities seem to have become alarmed, and an order was issued enjoining prudence on those in charge of camps, as "too severe treatment inflicted on the prisoners was likely to tarnish the good name of Germans among neutrals." In consequence, some of the officers strove to undo the evil effects of the previous reign of terror.

Typhus broke out, and the Germans fled, leaving the French and Russian doctors with the sick within a barbed wire enclosure, where the conditions were most unfavourable. Several of the medical men fell victims to the criminal want of forethought of those in charge of the camp. The Government was moved to take action only when the disease began to spread among its own people. Then isolation huts were built, disinfectors and baths set up, and by way of throwing dust in the eyes of the public, anti-typhoid inoculations were carried out on a large scale.

At Stendal the staple ration was what was called potato soup, a filthy decoction with herring heads floating in it, and smelling of rotten fish, which the very dogs howled at. Miserable as the food was, the prisoners fought for it. Parcels sent from home were opened and the contents stolen. Punishments in the form of blows, kicks, and short commons were showered on the prisoners; the doctors were placed under arrest without any reason assigned; some were confined to their rooms for months.

The lazaretto was barely furnished; the beds were mere frames covered with mattresses of wood shavings and a coverlet. The medicines consisted of aspirin and quinine tablets, tincture of iodine, castor oil, and potassium chlorate. There were only a few instruments—a worn-out tongue depressor, two crooked stylets, and a jagged bistoury. The German doctors were, as a rule, rough, sometimes brutal, in their manners; they physicked the patients at haphazard! Some were grossly ignorant. Wounds were stitched up with a mattress needle and unasepticized thread; the surgeons did not wash their hands.

Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas complains bitterly of the utter neglect with which the sick prisoners were treated. Inspections were a farce. Once they saw a general, to whom they were allowed to speak, but after listening to the recital of their woes, he said that that kind of thing did not concern him, and walked away. At Altengrabow, in reply to some complaint, another general merely called them "sagrés gôchons." These are the only occasions on which they had any relations with the higher German authorities. The neutral inspectors they never saw. One day the French prisoners refused the soup, which was unusually bad. They were made to stand motionless in two rows for a couple of hours; they were then placed in a barbed wire enclosure with some 60 prisoners from Wittenberg suspected of typhus. Of many of the worst things Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas says that he cannot bring himself to write.

RUSSIA'S AIMS IN THE WAR.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MILYUKOFF.

A correspondent writes in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

Professor Paul Milyukoff, a member of the Russian Parliamentary deputation to this country, is qualified to speak with authority on Russian policy. He is the leader of the Constitutional Democratic party and the organiser of the Progressive *bloc* in which two-thirds of the members of the Duma are united and which plays a most important part in Russia at the present moment.

My first question was naturally with regard to Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

"We think that our supreme aim in this war is to get possession of Constantinople. Moreover, we have no longer any doubt that the problem of the Dardanelles is already decided between the British and Russian Governments in the sense demanded by Russia. Russia's national aims will not be completely realised if we do not possess Constantinople. At the present moment, with Germany's Berlin-Bagdad ambitions, it is not merely a question, as it was before the Turks stepped in, as to Constantinople remaining Turkish or Russian. We say that it must belong to Russia entirely and without any reserve."

THE STRAITS.

"Would you claim also complete possession of the Straits," asked I, "or would you consent to their internationalisation?"

"No, never shall we consent to internationalisation. Russia must have the right to build up fortifications and forbid the passage of warships at her discretion. The Straits might be neutralised for purposes of trade, and with the progress of international legislation after war this neutralisation for commercial vessels might be extended also to apply even in times of war. Is this realisable? I think so. Look, for instance, at the Panama Canal."

"But what will the Balkan people say to the scheme?"

"Turkey, which will be preserved in her ethnographical limits, will get the rights of most-favoured nations, as well as Rumania and Bulgaria, and these are usually, under international law, accorded to all coastal States. As these rights equally apply to all, Roumania's fears will have no foundation. Having assured for ourselves the seaway through the Dardanelles, we shall not need to seek any territorial outlet. I mean, we shall be able to give sufficient guarantees as to the territorial integrity of the Balkan States."

"What do you think about the future of Bulgaria?"

"At this moment it is scarcely timely or wise to discuss this question in detail. I may say one thing: With Constantinople once in Russian hands, the solution of the problem of the smaller Balkan States will not be a very difficult matter."

"What do you think of the future of Poland?"

"My party and I believe that Poland must remain united with Russia, but a complete autonomy given to her—probably on the lines of Irish Home Rule. This autonomy, however, must be granted by the Russian Legislative Chambers and not by some Power outside them."

Professor Milyukoff seemed to lay special stress on this way of settling the Polish question.

"Some think," I said, "that a plebiscite ought to be taken amongst the Poles as to their future, and the question decided according to the results of such a plebiscite."

"I think that is rather foolish. Besides, how can this plebiscite be organised? You never can have an independent opinion of the inhabitants as long as the Russian or the German armies occupy their territory. But we are two great Slavonic brothers, and there can be but little doubt that we shall be able to find a solution satisfactory to both countries."

THE THREATENED LOSS OF TERRITORY.

"Do you in Russia take into consideration the possible loss of the eastern occupied territory, as indicated in the Chancellor's speech?"

"Never! There cannot be any question of peace—and in this we are absolutely united with our Allies—as long as such a threat exists. This threat only shows that the war is not going to end soon. We are out to crush German militarism and to create such an international position as shall be based on right and justice. We must completely alter the German psychology, the German frame of mind. We are going to fight to the finish. That is the firm resolution of all classes of society, and of all political parties which have joined the Progressive *bloc*. We firmly believe that if Germany is not crushed the peace of Europe will never be guaranteed. Germany will work incessantly to recover her 'place in the sun,' and this would mean the oppression of others. We have not lost our sons, we have not given of our best, to have an inconclusive peace. To fight to the finish is our duty because of our dear dead. We in Russia, at any rate the majority of us, look optimistically into the future. And we can afford to do so. Our army has never since the beginning of the war been so strong, so enthusiastic, and so well-equipped as now."

"But how long do you think it will take to achieve these aims? You do not suppose that we shall have a Thirty Years' War?"

"That I cannot say. Let me quote to you the words of Lincoln, to whom Mr. Lloyd George once referred. 'If we believe,' he said, 'that the aims for which we are fighting are worthy, we are surely going to fight as long as it will be necessary to realise these aims.'"

QUEER, FIERCE WARFARE.

AN EYE-WITNESS WITH THE ITALIANS.

[BY W. KAY WALLACE THE DISTINGUISHED NEUTRAL WRITER.]

General Headquarters,
The Italian Front, May.

Monfalcone is the town now in Italian possession closest to Trieste, the principal objective of the Italian campaign in the south. Situated in the plain at the foot of the barren Carso, which here rises to a height of 200 feet, the Italian fire-line trenches are to-day not more than 500 yards beyond the town. Though captured more than six months ago, Monfalcone remained for a long time unmolested, and has only recently come under the intense fire of the Austrian batteries.

In our long walk through the once prosperous town we come everywhere upon signs of very recent destruction, and the charred ruins of a group of houses, set on fire by incendiary shells, are still smouldering. Our destination is a visit to the trench lines nearest Trieste. We cross the main square of the town, lined with splendid old horse-chestnut trees in full bloom; then, passing through deeply burrowed communication trenches, we come to a broad stream.

"This is the safest way," our guide explains as he unties the painter of a bulky steel barge. We step into the boat and push off. Sheltered by the high embankment, we paddle slowly, very slowly, seaward. As a boat ride it is unique. We are very close to enemy lines; overhead, shells hurtle by in opposite directions, searing the sky with a hissing sound like that of a hot poker placed in a pan of water. Many of the enemy shells explode with uncanny suddenness not thirty yards from the stream's edge.

The Austrian observation balloon seems to follow us, like the menacing finger in one of those poster pictures which ever points toward the spectator no matter where he may stand. At a certain place we are compelled to row to the exposed side of the river in order to pass beyond some half-submerged barges. We are in full view of enemy snipers. Slowly we regain our protecting embarkment. There is a lull in the bombardment. No sound is heard save the low, regular dip of our oars. No scene could be more peaceful. The cherry, peach, and plum trees are clad in a raiment of flowers. From the hawthorn branches covered with white blossoms the first leaves are bursting. The willows and poplars which line the bank are wearing their first veiling of pale green, which seems like a mist of colour rather than foliage. In front of us the broad expanse of the Adriatic, placid, mirror-like, undisturbed by a single ripple, stretches on until it meets the horizon's edge.

SHIPYARD "MUSEUM."

The twitter of birds in the thickets, the humming of bees and insects awakened to life by the warm sun's rays, the new green of the grass which carpets the meadows, all proclaim the old spring song of life. The dull thud of an unexploded shell as it buries its nose in the soft soil recalls to mind that we are within a few yards of the enemy. Our presence has no doubt been signalled by the observation balloon, for shells are beginning to fall again. The pace of our rowers is quickened. We land in a sheltered spot close to the Navy Yard of Monfalcone. This shipyard is of peculiar interest to England in view of the fact that the majority of the workmen here were British, who were caught at the outbreak of the war and are now interned in Austrian prison camps.

We enter the shipyard. The first impression is that one has entered a museum of prehistoric mammoths. Here stand in a long row, without any visible supports, various types of huge craft, some half, others nearly completed, all now battered, rusty as though they belonged to another era. One, a great trans-Atlantic liner of over 20,000 tons displacement, was ready for launching when the Italians entered the war. In their hasty retreat the Austrians set fire to the stocks, hoping that the ship would fall to earth, but instead it merely settled four yards deep into the sand, and its twin screws now tower like the tail of some monster sea-serpent. The plates of the liner are bent and warped out of all semblance of symmetry and the hull is filled with gaping shell holes. Alongside stand two half-finished armoured cruisers which were building for the Chinese Government.

With breathless speed, working night and day, the Austrians hoped to complete these for their own use before the Italian attack, but in vain, and, scorched by the tongue-flames which consumed their scaffolding, they now stand two naked hulks high on the sand. There are many other craft lined up here; one, with half its hull ribs in place, looks strangely like the skeleton of a giant ichthyosaur. Piles of steel girders and armour plate stacked up ready for use stand everywhere, while in the basin, emerging deck-high from the surface of the water, are several smaller craft, sunk by the Austrians. Within the shops the devastation is even greater. All the machinery bears the name of British makers; great lathes and forges, seemingly very new, have been upturned by shell fire, and the tube of a gigantic hydraulic press has been cut in two by a shell.

LURE OF TRIESTE.

We make our way back through the long rows of derelicts which line the sands, and, crawling once again by a circuitous route in order to avoid the lynx-eyed observation balloon, we finally cross the stream. Another walk, and there just in front of us are the Austrian advance lines. From the top of the bleak, barren ridge of the Carso the enemy line zigzags down into the flat land, which is overgrown with shrubs and trees.

In its whole course it is closely pressed by the first line of the Italian trenches. Where the Austrian trenches form a salient they are nearly surrounded by Italian lines, while where the Italian line forms a salient the Austrian line tends to cave in. At a certain point close to the railway which runs to Trieste the opposing trench lines seem to be almost at right angles to each other. Everywhere the Austrians hold higher and more favourable ground, though from the contour of the trenches it is plainly visible that they are slowly being crowded out, forced back by the Italian advance. Yet every step forward means greater difficulties for the invading armies.

(Continued on next Column.)

Wave upon wave of hills, each higher, more precipitous and bleaker, each requiring a bloody fight to conquer, and a still more costly effort to hold; this is the problem which faces the Italian forces in this sector. Beyond the Austrian lines, some three miles distant, on a bold cliff jutting out on the sea front rises the town of Duino. In the background, on the horizon's edge, lies Trieste. Trieste is only fifteen miles distant from where we are standing, and on clear days is distinctly visible. To-day Duino is being shelled by the Italian batteries, and a fine hit has just been scored, burrowing a large hole in the tile roof and carrying away part of the tower of the old castello which is believed to be an Austrian observation post.

"Come and you shall see our battery nearest to Trieste," the keen-eyed officer who is in command of these batteries exclaims as we applaud the fine markmanship of his men. He leads the way. A gun, still smoking from its recent firing, stands sturdily in the middle. The men seem perfectly confident that the enemy fire will not find them out. If they do—"We are fatalists, you know," the officer rejoins, with a shrug of his shoulders. "Besides, we are fighting for Trieste," he adds solemnly.

The lure of Trieste is to the Italians an overwhelming passion. The city is to-day within sight, almost within reach, of its Italian redeemers.—*Daily Mail.*

SEIZURE OF NEUTRAL MAILS.

AMERICAN PROTEST TO ALLIES.

PRINCIPLE CONCEDED.

The *Times* correspondent at Washington writes:—

The Note protesting against the French and British treatment of neutral mails has been given out by the State Department. At first sight it seems a disquieting communication. It bristles with indictments of our illegal and arbitrary methods of forcing neutral ships into our ports so that the mails may be seized, and with complaints, supported by chapter and verse, of their disastrous results to American citizens by the loss of important and irreplaceable documents and by frequent delays, running sometimes into months.

After an elaborate argument to show that in previous wars we and most other countries respected the inviolability of neutral mails, the Note says that even in the present war Germany has desisted from the practice of interfering with such mails even on board belligerent steamers—a statement which is perhaps a little extreme in view of the fate of the mails on board the *Lusitania* and other torpedoed ships. The Note ends with the statement that the United States cannot continue to tolerate such wrongs to her citizens, that "to submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by belligerent Powers on the ground of military necessity, whereof the violator would be the sole judge," and that "only a radical change in the present British and French policy restoring to the United States her full rights as a neutral Power will satisfy this Government."

CHIEF CAUSE OF DIFFERENCE.

Luckily the force of this threat is diminished by other considerations. In the first place, the Note specifically says, after dealing with the arguments advanced in our Memorandum of February 15th defending our practices, that "the Governments of the United States Great Britain, and France appear to be in substantial agreement as to principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference."

Farther on this principle is defined as follows:—

"The Government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which includes stock, bonds, coupons, and similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise . . . . and as subject to the same exercise of belligerent right. Money orders, cheques, drafts, notes, and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise. Correspondence including shipping documents, money order lists, and papers of that character, even though relating to enemy supplies or exports, unless carried in the same ship as the property referred to are, in the opinion of this Government, to be regarded as genuine correspondence and entitled to unmolested passage."

What is said about securities constitutes a considerable concession from the original American point of view, and, together with the remark about the similarity of principles, leads people here to believe that, especially as we have been lately doing a great deal towards mitigation of the hardships complained of, an *impasse* should be avoided without undue difficulty.

Secondly, the harshness of the Note does not reflect anything like a corresponding amount of irritation on the part of public opinion. Republicans, when the "strength" of the Note began to be advertised, quite freely accused the President of writing it for political motives. In quarters less blinded by prejudice this theory is naturally not admitted, but it is pointed out that the President often has in the legitimate fulfilment of his duty to champion comparatively restricted interests, and it is hoped that England will realize this and will not imagine that the American public are unable to take into consideration the way in which, as the very advertisements in their Transatlantic vernacular Press show, the Germans try to abuse the first-class mails.

GERMAN CONFISCATIONS IN BELGIUM.

WHOLESALE SEIZURE OF SUPPLIES.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends a *précis* of an official report dealing with the exploitation of Belgium by the Germans.

From this report it appears that the Military Governor of Belgium ordered the registration, confiscation, and storage of the 1915 crop. Corn and forage have been confiscated, and the total requisitions, which began in September, 1915, cannot be less than 10,000 tons of oats and 7,000 tons of forage. Potatoes were similarly treated during the winter.

As regards cattle, Germany does not appear to be importing these from Belgium, but the supply of the Army is mainly carried out on the spot. The Germans keep up to date a communal register of all draught and saddle horses, mules, and donkeys likely to be useful to the Army. The cash prices paid for horses are below their value, sometimes by as much as one-third.

In September, 1915, there was a general confiscation of metals, even the Belgian State locomotives being stripped, and all copper and nickel money was withdrawn, zinc coinage being substituted.

The slaughter-houses at Brussels alone provide from 18 to 20 tons of fats weekly. All oleaginous grain in the country is requisitioned, and in some districts the cultivation of sunflowers is compulsory. Textile products are requisitioned throughout the occupied territory. Trade in cotton is suspended in Belgium, and all stocks have to be declared, as well as those of wool and linen. All the walnut trees which can be made use of for the manufacture of rifles have been cut down and requisitioned, and other trees, such as fir, oak, beech, and ash, are being depleted at an alarming rate. All the stocks of cement which existed before the war were requisitioned during the first months of the campaign.

The Germans are exploiting several large industrial establishments for the use of the Army. Certain factories have been appropriated for the manufacture of powder and ammunition. Much plant, machinery and stocks have been requisitioned and sent to Germany. The Germans are making use of foundries, chemical factories, barbed wire factories, quarries, coalmines, sawmills, cement factories, electrical works, motor-car factories, railway shops, and shipbuilding yards.

DEATH OF GENERAL GALLIENI.

THE MAN WHO FOILED VON KLUCK.

General Gallieni, who died recently, was Governor of Paris in the dark hours of September, 1914, when the Prussians were approaching the city. It is recalled that he called on M. Millerand, the Minister of War at the time, to take final instructions before the Government left for Bordeaux. The following dialogue ensued:—

General Gallieni: If the enemy enters Paris, what am I to do?

M. Millerand: Defend Paris district by district, house by house.

General Gallieni: Suppose I have to retreat to the left bank of the Seine?

M. Millerand: Then you will blow up the bridges.

General Gallieni: You can count on me.

When the general later recounted this conversation at the Chamber of Deputies it caused considerable comment, as it showed what a narrow escape the capital had from destruction.

General Gallieni was sixty-seven and had held the highest commands in the French Army before the war. He will ever be gloriously remembered for the great part which he played in the battle of the Marne and Ourcq in September, 1914, when Paris was saved.

The Germans under von Kluck had reached a point only twenty miles from Paris, and were boasting that they would dine there a few days later. The French Government had left for Bordeaux. Gallieni was charged with its defence, under General Joffre's orders. On September 5th, when the glare of the villages burnt by the enemy was visible from Paris itself, he ordered Maunoury, commanding the 6th French Army, to attack the enemy in the flank.

Kluck parried the blow, marching back part of his force to meet it, as the British Army was not able to hold him to his ground as had been intended. The 6th French Army was in difficulties when Gallieni determined to reinforce it by taxicab. He requisitioned 1,100 of these vehicles and sent them with five men apiece to the 6th Army. Each cab made four or five journeys, and thus over 20,000 fresh troops were rapidly brought up. The reinforcements turned the scale and compelled Kluck to retreat.

Y.M.C.A. WAR WORK.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING.

Lord Derby, presiding at a meeting attended by Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein at the Young Men's Christian Association, Tottenham Court-road, London, recently read a message from the King congratulating the Y.M.C.A. on its war work.

The association has done everything conducive to the comfort and well-being of the Armies, said his Majesty, supplying the special and peculiar needs of men drawn from countries so different and so distant. It has worked in a practical, economical, and unostentatious manner, with a consummate knowledge of those with whom it has to deal. By its spirit of discipline it has gained the respect and approbation of the military authorities.

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.
[628

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	in port	20th July.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1916.
Telephone No. 36
[872

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.
SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.
GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.
AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 B.H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telephone No. 213.
Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 4th July—Port Parseval 1st July, Cement Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, F. C. Perkins, 3rd July—Saigon 29th June, Rice and General.—Order.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,424, W. F. Bichard, 4th July—Shanghai 1st July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHANGHAI, Chinese str., 600, Hudson, 4th July—Kongmoon 3rd July, Rice.—Order.

SOSHU MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 4th July.

TOYOOKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,040, H. Kamatsu, 4th July—Yokohama 30th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, Mesney, 4th July—Manila 1st July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUSHING, Chinese str., 1,070, W. G. Legge, 3rd July—Saigon 20th June, Rice.—Order.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

July 4th.

KOURA MARU, Jap. str., for Lema Island.
NATICA, British str., for Balik Papan.
TAKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.
TRIGONIA, British str., for Palembang.

DEPARTURES.

July 4th.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, Brit. str., for Manila.
CHANGCHOW, British str., for Swatow.
DOYO MARU, Jap. str., for Anping.
EURYBATES, British str., for Singapore.
FOOSHING, British str., for Hongay.
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
HONGBEE, British str., for Amoy.
JINSEN MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.
KAIFONG, British str., for Macao.
NIITAKA MARU, Jap. str., for Manila.
OTOWA MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.
SOSHU MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
ST. BEDE, British str., for Iloilo.
TELI, Chinese str., for Saigon.
TJILATJAP, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
YEI MARU, Jap. str., for Whampao.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, for Hongkong, Miss Talbot, Sisters Sable, Lestrays, Mertin, Messrs. Meadows, Speck, Han, Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Clarke.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Monteagle* left Keelung on Monday, the 3rd instant, p.m., and is due to arrive at Woosung this morning.

The str. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m.

The str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Thursday, the 29th June, a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 10.59. No returns from Japan or N. China.

Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai Hongkong and Manila, and over Formosa. Islan arly stations elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 55.16 inches against an average of 40.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.E. to S. winds, moderate squally; showery.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NELLORE,"

Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The s.s. "NELLORE," will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a Steamer of the B. I. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. 1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE."
On or about 19th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k, nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w" together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SWANSEA	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str	—	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 22nd inst.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	ANDRE LEBON	Fren. str.	—	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th inst.
GENOA	GLENGYLE	Brit. str.	—	...	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About Ends of Aug.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	...	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA via MANILA &c.	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str	—	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Jap. str	—	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Am. str	—	...	DODWELL & CO., LTD	About 19th inst.
NEW YORK via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOYOOKA MARU	Jap. str	—	A. Kamatsu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 10.30 A.M
SAN FARNCSICO via NAGASAKI	KARIMOEN	Dut. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 12th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SAN FARNCISCO via S'HAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Am. str.	—	T. H. Robson	CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.	On 5th Sept.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 12th inst
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 26th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 9th Aug.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 30th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO	On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.
JAPAN	TJILIWONG	Dut. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 28th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Jap. str	—	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
TSINGTAO	KASHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TJIPANAS	Dut. str	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	To-day.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Bickart	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 9th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Brit. str	—	J. M. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 13th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	Fren. str	—	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOMALI	Brit. str	—	L. D. Pinckney	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str	—	Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 7th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 11th inst., at 2 P.M.
TAMSUI & via KEELUNG SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst, at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO via SAWTOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m	S. Torkushie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Mesney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Knight	JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fujioka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst
BOMBAY via S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	JAVA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Yanagi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJIBODAS	Dut. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 12th inst.
NEWCHWANG	ICHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Shone	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th July, 3 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 8th July, 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 9th July, D'light
† SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Thursday, 13th July, D'light
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 15th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Telephone No. 215. AGENTS.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915 [24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD

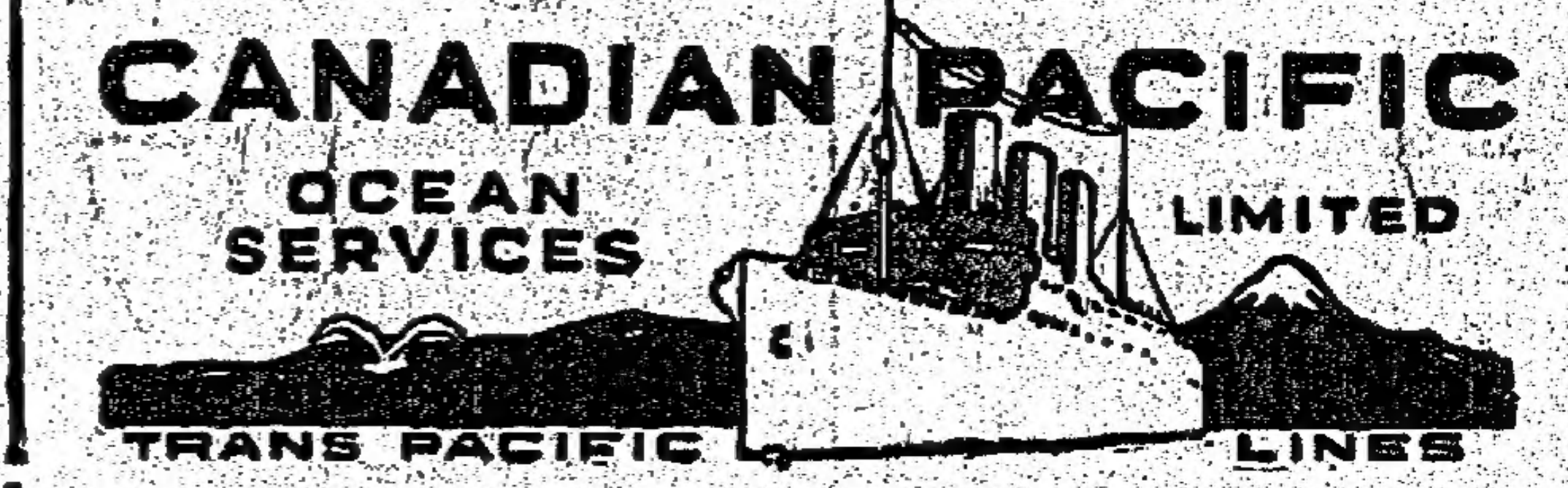
FOR STEAMERS DATE OF DEPARTURE.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 16th April, 1916. 23



FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO
CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE
VIA VANCOUVER.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw,—Speed 21 Knots.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 12 JULY
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 26 JULY
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"... 9 AUG
*"MONTEAGLE" ... 30 AUG.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 6 SEPT.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 20 SEPT.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"... 4 OCT.

* Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents.

HONGKONG — SHANGHAI — MANILA — KOBE — NAGASAKI — MOJI — YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department.
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NELLORE Capt. A. M. King,	Noon, 13th July	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	About 17th July	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 17th July	Direct Service.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley,	Noon, 28th July	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916 1

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SKIPTON CASTLE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [856

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

(INCORPORATED).

ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

THE Steamship

"YESAN MARU."

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th July, at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1916. [866

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "GEORGIAN"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916. [887

S.S. "ATLANTIQUE," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 6th July, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NANKIN,"

Arrived Hongkong on 3rd July, 1916,
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916. [1

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong	Connecting with	From Colombo
26th July.	"GUJARAT"	17th Aug.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong – S.S. "SALAMIS" ... ... 16th August.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents

20

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & SWANSEA ...	"CITY OF BOMBAY"...	...On 22nd July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option ; subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents

OR TO REISS & CO., CANTON.

Hongkong 11th April, 1916. 10s

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 5th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 7th July, 10 A.M.
TSINGTAO	"KASHING"	On 7th July, 4 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"ICHANG"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 9th July, D'light
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong 5th July, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying a 9 to 10 Days)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving	
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY.	7th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY.	11th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 2rd June, 1916. 27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NELLORE	July 13	Through Steamer ..	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 2-	Through Steamer...	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN ...	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR ...	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer...	Oct. 25	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer ...	Nov. 9	Nov. 18

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS	Leave Hongkong About	
NOVARA...	SATURDAY,	15th July.
SOMALI	MONDAY.	17th July.
NORE	SATURDAY,	29th July.
MALTA	SATURDAY,	13th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 30

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers	Tons and Displacement	Sailing Dates
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE ...	§ ASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabusa	21,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
	§ ISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	§ HIDZUOKA MARU Capt. N..ma	12,500	WED'DAY. 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	§ AMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ IKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	§ KI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	OLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura,	8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd July,
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujioka,	8,000	TUESDAY 11th July.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	TUESDAY 18th July
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori,	11,500	THURSDAY 20th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,000	THURSDAY, 13th July, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Tominaga	13,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

Destination	Steamers	Tons and Displacement	Sailing Dates
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.	§ TOYOOKA MARU Capt. A. Kamatsu	15,200	WED'DAY, 5th July, at Noon.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots ...	FRI., 7th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots ...	On or about 12th July.
‡ KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots ...	THURS., 13th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots ...	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots ...	THURSDAY, 13th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 121

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	On or about 15th July.

HOMEWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and Ports of Call. (Without Transhipment)	ANDRE LEBON... ...	On or about 8th July.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

† "HAWAII MARU" ... —— ... MONDAY, 10th July, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

* "JAVA MARU" ... ... S. Yanagi ... SATURDAY, 15th July, at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

§ "SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY,	5th July, at 9 A.M.
* "KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	9th July, at Noon.

§ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 56

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN		On 23rd July, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CANTON MAIL.

On and after 1st July a mail for Canton will be made up at the General Post Office at 11.30 a.m. on week days (at 9 a.m. on Sundays and Holidays) for dispatch by the 12.10 p.m. express train from Kowloon.

Only letters and Post-cards originating in Hongkong and destined for Canton will be forwarded by train—correspondence must be superscribed "by rail."

Registered correspondence will be accepted at the sender's risk only.

On and after the 1st July Telegraph Money Orders may be sent to and received from the United Kingdom.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bularia and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Carmarthenshire	*Nankin*
Georgian	

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
EUROPE (London 7th June, via Siberia)	*Sinkiang*	5th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao	*Soshu Maru*	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A M
Bangkok	*Anna*	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Burmah and India via Calcutta	*Benton Maru*	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe, *Panama, *Colon and *New York via *San Francisco (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 8th July.	*Toyooka Maru*	Wednesday, 5th, Registration 10.15 A M Letters 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Wednesday, 5th, 2.00 P M
Saigon	*Chefoo*	Wednesday, 5th, 3.00 P M
*Straits	*Kathleen*	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A M
Saigon	*Tungshing*	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hongkong*	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town and *London	*Kashima Maru*	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A M
Straits	*Chakrata*	Thursday, 6th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 10th July	*Anhui*	Thursday, 6th, Registration 2.15 P M Letters 3.00 P M
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, *CANADA, *UNITED STATES, and *SOUTH AMERICA via *SAN FRANCISCO	*Persia Maru*	Friday, 6th, Registration 5.00 P M Saturday 7th, Letters 9.30 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Friday, 7th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Skipton Castle*	Friday, 7th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Friday, 7th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P M
Newchwang	**Ichang*	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P M
Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, *Straits, *Ceylon, *India, *Aden, *Egypt and *Europe	*Andre Lebon*	Saturday, 8th, Registration 3.15 P M Letters 4.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	**Kwongsang*	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	*Kaijo Maru*	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, *Victoria, *Vancouver, *United States and *South America	*Hawaii Maru*	Monday, 10th, Registration 10.15 P M Letters 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Tuesday 11th, 1.30 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P M
Japan via Kuchinotsu and San Francisco	**Karimoen*	Wednesday, 12th, 10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI (UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA, UNITED KINGDOM VIA VANCOUVER) (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 15th July	*Empress of Russia*	Wednesday, 12th, Registration 9.45 A M Letters 10.30 A M
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wed'day, 12th July, at 5 p.m.	*Nellore*	Thursday, 13th, Registration 10.15 A M Letters 11.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Aki Maru*	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	*Hitachi Maru*	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Nikko Maru*	Friday, 14th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Changsha*	Thursday, 20th, Registration 10.15 A M Letters 11.00 A M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

YOUR MOTOR BOATS AND CARS

Cannot move without a good Spark.

CROWN DRY CELLS

are the most reliable on the market for

Bells, Telephones or Ignition Coils.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 4th.

ON LONDON:—
- Telegraphic Transfer 2/1
- Bank Bills on demand 2/1⅛
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/1¼
- Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1⅜
- Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/1½
- Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 2/1½

ON PARIS:—
- Bank Bills on demand 294
- Credits, at 4 months sight 304½

ON GERMANY:—
- On demand .... nom.

ON NEW YORK:—
- Bank Bills, on demand 49½
- Credits, at 60 days' sight .... nom.

ON BOMBAY:—
- Telegraphic Transfer .... nom.
- Bank Bills, on demand 155½

ON CALCUTTA:—
- Telegraphic Transfer .... nom.
- Bank Bills on demand 155½

ON SHANGHAI:—
- Bank Bills, at sight 71
- Private, 30 days sight .... nom.

ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand 9½

ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos— 93½

ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 88

ON BATAVIA:—On demand 120½

ON HAIPHONG:—On demand .... 4½ p.m.

ON SAIGON:—On demand .... 4 ½p.m.

ON BANGKOK:—On demand 74

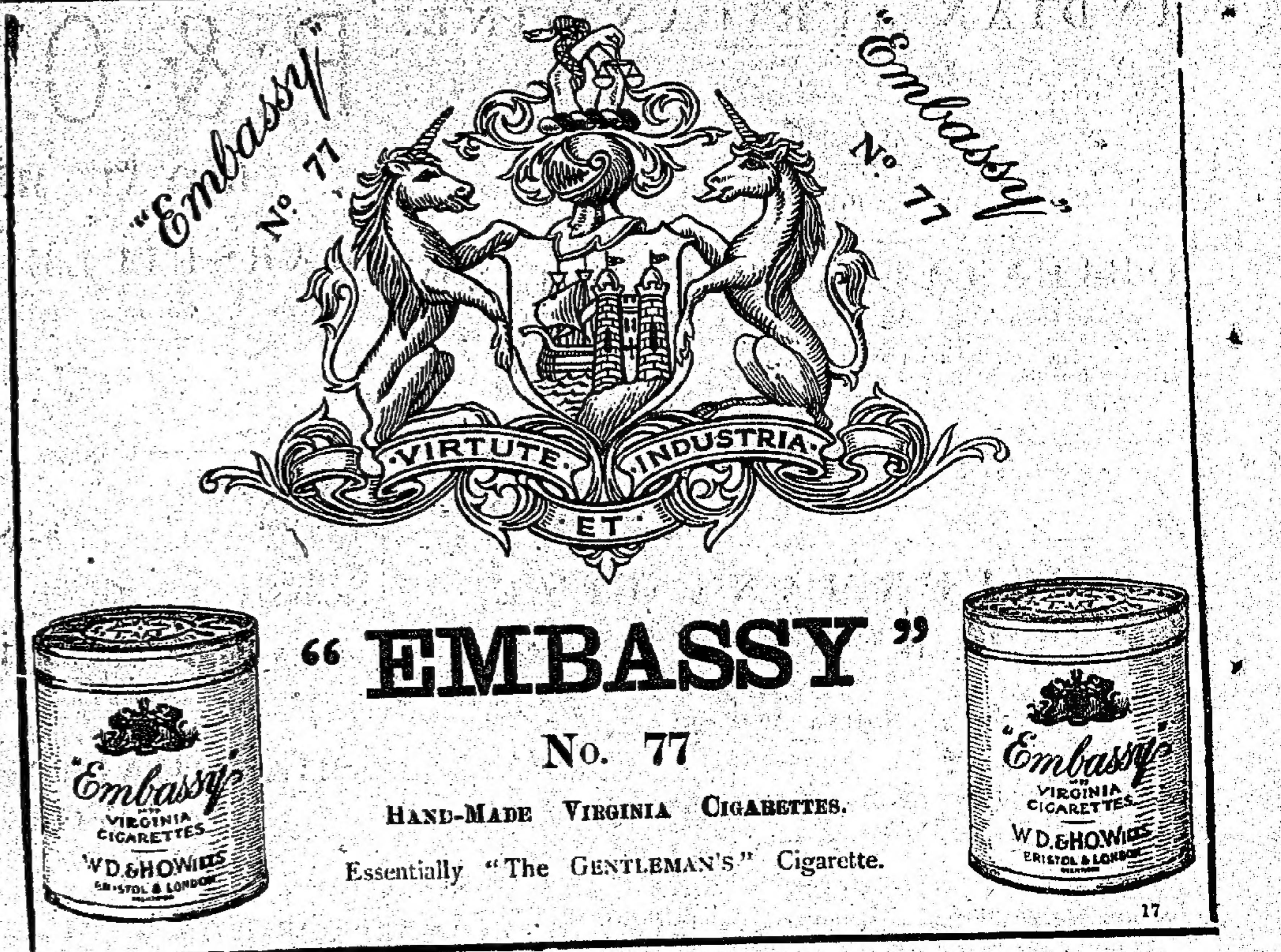
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... $ 9.50

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael $53.10

BAR SILVER, per oz. .... 3.d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

			per cent.	
Hongkong	20	cents pieces...	$ 2.08	discount.
Hongkong...	10	"	$ 2.10	"
Canton.....	20	"	$14.-1	"
Canton.....	10	"	$12.50	"


"Embassy"
No. 77
VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA
"EMBASSY"
No. 77
HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.
Essentially "The GENTLEMAN'S" Cigarette.
"Embassy" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES W.D. & H.O. WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON
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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4TH JUNE 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	£760, sales London	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$3½	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000 60,000	$5 $1	all all	$4.4[illegible], buyers	8½ p.c. 7 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld.	200,000	$10	all	$8½	
COTTON MILLS.—					
S'hai. Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 91½	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13½	5½ p.c.
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld	10,000	Tls. 70	all	Tls.	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls100	all	Tls.	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls.	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	[illegible] 37½	8½ p.c
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$33½	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					4½ p.c.
H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	$50	all	$23½, sellers $8[illegible], sales	3½ p.c
H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd	60,000	$50	all	$127½, sales	
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls100	all	Tls. 76, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 9	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	38,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 92	6½ p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	all	$9½, sales	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	all	$41½, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	$50	all	$10[illegible], buyers	1½ p.c. 5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	$25	all	$270	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	$10	all	$22, sales	
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	325,000	5/-	all	$7.10, sales	5½ p.c.
INSURANCES.—					5½ p.c.
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$400	6½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	$156	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	$250	$50	$375	5½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 165	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	16,000	$250	$100	$915	
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	$100	$60	$250, @ Ex 73	6½ p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	$100	all	$103, buyers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited	10,000	$100	all	$77, sellers	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	$100	$75	$70	7½ p.c
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	all	$6.60	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	$50	$30	$38	5 p.c
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls50	all	Tls. 91	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$50	all	$95½ buy./85 sel.	
Maatschappij tot Mijn-' Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds.10	all	Tls. 96, buyers	
MINING.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	£1	all	$2.9, buyers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	23[illegible], buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	200,000	£1	all	$2.90, sellers	7 p.c.
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	39/-, sellers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000 50,000	$10 $10	all $1	$9½, buyers $0.60, buyers	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$119½, buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$37, sellers	5 p.c
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					4½ p.c.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	all	$137½, buyers	
H'kong., Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$12	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	50,000 d. 60,000 f.	£5	all	pref. $43, sel. & buy. def. $13½, sales	7½ p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd	4,292,902	£1	all	97/-	4½ p.c
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	$10	all	$25½	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$29	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$5½	7 p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	20,000	$7	all	$9[illegible], buyers	9 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$62	5 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	all	$14, buyers	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,
OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING—HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD

BAGGAGE collected forwarded and insured at lowest rates

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1916. 725

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq	Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.	Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For	3 months,	2½	per cent.	per Annum.
"	6 "	3½	"	"
"	12 "	4	"	"

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Lunchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtsuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING Kueihua, Suiyuanchen, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [560

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 4,680,000

President: TETSUTARO SAKURAI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq

DIRECTORS.
Yetoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akoo	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenkon	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

Correspondents at
Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, New York, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga, Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [642

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)		Mahé (Seychelles).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1916. [79

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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